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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

Dr. M. A. Ansari Passes Away.

Nation Feels Desolate
At Sad News

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S
CALL TO COUNTRY

Observe "Ansari Day" On
May 17

(From Our Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, May 10. The news of Dr. Ansari's death cast a gloom all over the city. The Allahabad Congress Committee, on receiving instructions from Pandit Jawaharlal immediately broadcast the news in the city by bugles with a request to the public for suspending business. The response was prompt and instantaneous and the city observed a complete hartal. National flags at the Swaraj Bhawan, Anand Bhawan and Khaddar Bhandar were lowered half mast immediately on receipt of the news.

Pandit Jawaharlal has issued the following statement:

"India sorrows again for a dear and great son of hers. That is our unhappy fate, but, though we become used to sorrow and tragedy, the pang is no less keen. The bitter pain of it remains.

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari has passed away and the nation of which he was a shining ornament and of our national movement of which he was so long a strong pillar and guide, feels desolate and shaken. We remember afresh his brilliant gifts and his services to the nation and his sacrifices for the cause of freedom. And the large number of us think with anguish of loving and warm-hearted friend who never failed us and who is no more.

It was 31 years ago, almost to a day, that I met him first and during those long years of travail and common suffering I may not say what his friendship meant to me. News reaches us already of meetings and hartals spontaneously organised for to-day as the sad news spreads. But it is fitting that we honour the memory of our loved leader and great-hearted comrade on a special day all over this vast land of ours. I fix Sunday next, May 17, for this observance and I trust meetings will be held on that day all over India to express our grief and sorrow at his passing and to convey our respectful sympathy to the lady who had been his partner in life and who now has to face the greatest of sorrows.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN'S
CONDOLENCE.

The meeting of the Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress was held this morning at 8 at Anand Bhawan, but soon after the meeting commenced, the news came on the phone.

by phone of the death of Dr. Ansari Hence the Council adjourned after passing the following resolution.

"The Council of the U. P. C. C. expresses profound grief of the Provincial Congress Committee and Congressmen throughout the province at the sudden death of Dr. M. A. Ansari one of the great and most loved of leaders of our national movement and respectfully convey condolence to Begum Ansari and his other family members."

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the U. P. C. C. has sent a telegram accordingly. The Committee expresses profound grief on the sudden death of Dr. Ansari.

NATURE'S OWN
GENTLEMAN

A Savant Of No Mean
Order

(By: K. T. SHAH)

It was a shock to hear of the sudden death of Doctor Ansari. The good Doctor was, indeed, known to be suffering from a weak heart, now for some years past; but, even so, none who had recently seen him and talked to him, could have the slightest idea of how near to death he was, whom to know was to love.

For Doctor Ansari's was a most amiable personality. A man of excellent breeding and charming manners, of courage abundant and sincerity unquestioned, he was nature's own gentleman. His death causes India a loss, which it would be hard, very hard, to make up for. A cultured and a religious Mussalman, Doctor Ansari was, nevertheless, an indubitable Nationalist, whose genuine patriotism would ever stand guard on any relapse into Communalism, provincialism, or any other pettiness, so easy and so common in these days, to the distinguished and the important among India's foremost children.

Of a minority, perhaps in his own community, Doctor Ansari would never let the thought of mere numbers, or of worldly success, to stand in the way of what he thought was the good of the country as a whole. His strength came rather from his wide sympathy and catholic toleration than from the depth of intellectual conviction. His ability, mentally, to put himself into the place of the other fellow, and see things from that standpoint, which was not habitually his own, but the possibility of which it is often futile to ignore, made him not only popular and respected, but also loved and followed where others might have failed miserably.

That is one explanation why Ansari was able to make himself a friend of the Socialist section in the Congress, what time some of his colleagues and contemporaries were standing forth as implacable enemies of the new ideals. The Doctor was not a Socialist. His intellect was not powerful enough, his upbringing not secular enough, his lot in life not hard enough, to make of him a convinced advocate of a new social order. But his sympathies, and, more still, his political vision, were sharp enough to show him that the future rested, not with the aged and the faded, whose very strength in recrimination was a symbol of their own inner consciousness of advancing or decay, but with the young and the enthusiast; and so he made himself, at the Bombay Congress, at least, a friend of those, who, being within the Congress were yet denounced by their colleagues and leaders, and champion ideas which were intrinsically inimical to his own conception of social order, and unwell.

(Continued on page 8.)

DEATH IN TRAIN DUE TO
HEART FAILURE

INDIA SHOCKED AT TRAGIC
NEWS

Nation Mourns Loss Of Its
Beloved Leader

Prince Among Patriots, He Leaves
A Void Difficult To Fill

NEW DELHI, MAY 10.

(By Telephone)

Dr. M. A. ANSARI, FAMOUS PHYSICIAN AND CONGRESSMAN, DIED OF HEART FAILURE EARLY THIS MORNING IN TRAIN WHILE RETURNING TO DELHI FROM MUSSOORIE.

FIRST INTIMATION TO HIS FAMILY WAS GIVEN BY THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES IN A TELEGRAM ASKING FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.

THE BODY IS BEING BROUGHT TO DELHI.—A. P.

Hartal In Delhi

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The sad news of Dr. Ansari's death spread like wild fire throughout the City. In no time the morning papers came out with black borders. A large crowd collected at the Railway Station when the train carrying his body arrived at 6-10 a. m.

He will be buried at the Jamia Millia (National Muslim University) near Okhla about eight miles from the City of which he was one of the founders. Hartal is being observed and a public meeting will be held this evening.

Dr. Ansari leaves behind him his wife, two adopted daughters, his elder sister, his elder brother Hakim Abdul Wahab Ansari, his nephews and other relations to mourn his loss.

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The death of Dr. Ansari has caused genuine regret here. In the official world no Muslim politician was considered to be so intimately associated with the Congress as Dr. Ansari. For numerous Congress Conferences in Delhi, and specially those during the Gandhi-Irwin talks, were held at Dr. Ansari's residence.

Dr. Ansari, for all his extremist politics, was, in Simla's calculation, essentially a man of moderation. His work as president of the



The Departed Patriot

All Parties Convention in Calcutta and as the first President of the Congress Parliamentary Board showed that he preferred peaceful settlement through constitutional means.

Man Of Reasonable
Compromise

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad interviewed said:—

"I am much grieved to hear of the sudden death of Dr. M. A. Ansari. I had known him for many years and he was a very thoughtful and considerate publicist. He worked very hard for many years in the cause of India, and his loss will be mourned all over the country.

"He was essentially a man of reasonable compromise and took a sane view in political controversy."

"God's Good And
Guileless Man"

ANSARI'S GREAT MISSION
IN LIFE: UNITY AND
INDEPENDENCE

Bombay's Tribute To Patriot
Who Placed Country
Before Everything

A silent and solemn gathering of 10,000 men, women and children of all creeds and communities, paid their homage to the memory of Dr. Ansari, the news of whose death early on Sunday morning, cast a gloom all over the city.

There was a great rush for the copies of the Special Free Supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" issued on Sunday afternoon, and thousands of copies were distributed in the city, and at the meeting at Chowpatty. Every one was anxious to know how the beloved patriot had met with death which came as a bolt from the blue.

Glowing tributes to the sterling patriotism and constructive statesmanship in bringing about national unity in the cause of freedom, were paid at the meeting, and the condolence resolution was passed all standing in silence.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding, said that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other organisations in the city to observe "Subhas Bose Day," as according to the proposal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress.

When he returned to Bombay in the afternoon of Sunday after an interview at Yerowda, with Subhas Babu he was shocked to hear of the sad demise of Dr. M. A. Ansari. It was a misfortune of this country that its greatest leaders were passing away one after another at critical periods in Indian national history, when their services were urgently needed. C. R. Das, Vithalbal Patel, and Sen Gupta had passed away

ber of its Working Committee for several years, and as the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board in 1934-35, rendered invaluable services to the country and made great sacrifices in the cause of its freedom.

"No cause was dearer to his heart than that of Hindu-Muslim unity, and the work he did in cementing it was as constructive as it will remain unforgettable. By his death the Indian National Congress has lost one of its pillars and the country one of its greatest servants, who had won the esteem and affection of all communities.

"This meeting offers its heartfelt sympathy to Begum Ansari and other members of the family of the deceased patriot, on their terrible loss which is shared by the whole country."

HIS TWO-FOLD MISSION

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, in seconding the resolution, said that Dr. Ansari had won the popularity of all sections of his countrymen in a way few leaders had done. He had two great missions before him in his life. One was the attainment of complete independence for India and the other the bringing about of unity between the Hindus and the Muslims. In helping to carry out these missions he made immense sacrifices. He went to jail twice during the last Civil Disobedience movement and almost ruined his lucrative medical practice, and spent thousands of rupees for the sake of the national cause. Few more generous-hearted and helpful men had been born in India.

In his residence at Delhi, Mr. Brelvi continued, more historic meetings and conferences took place than in any other place. For instance in 1930 during the Civil Disobedience movement, the Working Committee met there and all its members were arrested. Consultations, during the negotiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, took place there. And the Congress Parliamentary Board had its birth at his residence.

GREAT FRIEND OF MAHATMA. He was a great friend of Mahatma Gandhi who always sought his advice before he came to any decision as he had great respect

(Continued on Page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a tutor for Parsee boy, 3rd Standard, near Shivaji Park Mahim. Apply with terms Box No. 6100, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a competent Commercial Designer to work in spare time at reasonable charges. Apply Box No. 2102, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

Social Service.—Experienced married Social Worker required to conduct executive work and investigation. Salary up to Rs. 100 per month, with honorarium to wife as Matron. State Education and social service experience; references. Apply Box No. 3163 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Principal for Ramjas First Grade College, Delhi. A first Class M.A. in English competent to teach up to the M.A. class and with administrative capacity and experience will be preferred. Apply to The Secretary, Ramjas College Society, Anand Parbat, Delhi. (6113).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam.—Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Sholapur on Rs. 100-100-200 and 40-212-65 p.m. respectively with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials: Wasudo Keshav Wagh Esq., B.A., LL.B., District Manager, Ramchagota, H. No. 166, Satara City. (6114).

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before the 15th May, 1936, for the post of Professor of History and Economics to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (3025)

Wanted following Staff for C. & S. College, Shikarpur, Sind: (1) Professor of English on 150-10-250. (2) Lecturer in English on 100-10-150. (3) Lecturer in Logic on 100-10-150. The applications with testimonials should reach the Principal by the 30th May, 1936, giving details of degrees, subjects, experience and proficiency in games. (3162).

Applications reaching Superintendent Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital Ahmedabad by 25th May 1936, invited for following posts:—(1) Matron Rs. 85-5-140. (2) Operation Theatre Sister, Rs. 75-5-110 free boarding, lodging. Fully qualified B.P.N.A. nurses with at least five years' experience need apply with copies of recent testimonials. Intermediate pay allowable according to qualifications and experience. Appointment probationary for one year subject to confirmation. Services terminable by two months' notice on either side. Canvassing for appointment will disqualify. (3158).

12. SITUATIONS VACANT.

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Be Let—Wodehouse Road "Orient Building," opp. Colaba Station, up-to-date flats 5 rooms Rs. 150, three rooms Rs. 100, two rooms Rs. 75. Subedar, 5, Cuffe Parade. (6099).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let flat, Tata Mansion, Altamont Road. Apply Mr. Nadir Tata on premises. (6101).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Learn Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, Correspondence, Expert, Tuition, Metropolitan Typewriter Co., Typewriter Repairs, Dealers, 207, Hornby Road. (6105).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1886 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6098).

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School. Poona.—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 225-Rupee-Loan By Fifteen 16-12-Rupee-Monthly-Installments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (6001)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars easy terms no security required. Apply National Calendar Mfg. Co. 3/1, Baranoshi Ghose 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6035).

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsheji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—Seven bowl Calender, electrically driven—Mather & Platt's, 1904, surface width 66". Open to inspection at Svadesthi Mills, Kurla. Apply Svadesthi Mills, Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay. (6111)

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4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that we are the proprietors of the Goodwill and Assets of the firm of C. BHOGILAL AND CO., and shall continue the same as before at the same place.

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL BHOGILAL, (Sd.) KANTILAL BHOGILAL, Dated this 6th day of May, 1936. 3160.

WANTED FOR THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(1) A whole-time LADY LECTURER for Persian and Urdu in the grade of Rs. 200-10-300 with benefits of Provident Fund who should be able to teach both the languages to degree classes efficiently, possessing either of the following degrees:—

(a) M.A. in Persian, or (b) M.A. in Urdu and Kamil (U.P. or equivalent Examination), or (c) Kamil (U.P. or equivalent Examination) and Diploma of High Proficiency in Urdu (Punjab University or equivalent) with knowledge of English upto the B.A. Standard.

(2) A well qualified teacher to prepare students for the Diploma course and Examination of the Allahabad University in Music on Rs. 60-5-30 p.m. on probation for two years; knowledge of English and theory of Music essential. Applications stating age, qualifications (degrees with the name of the University and the Division secured) and the nature and extent of teaching experience and research accompanied by Testimonials should reach the Registrar by the 30th June 1936.

Any attempt to exercise unfair influence either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification. J. M. DAVID, B.A. Registrar. 3156.

GENUINE ENGLISH. CROOKES GLARE GLASSES

in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have no connection with or interest in the business of C. Bhogilal and Co. (Sd.) NAGINDAS BHOGILAL, Dated this 6th day of May 1936. 3161.

NOTICE.

I have made over by way of gift to my sons CHIMANLAL BHOGILAL and KANTILAL BHOGILAL, the business of tiles and marbles carried on by me in the name of C. Bhogilal and Co. including all the Assets and Goodwill of the said business.

(Sd.) BHOGILAL NANALAL, Dated this 6th day of May 1936. 3159.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 270 of 1933.

Messrs. CHAMNAJI TALLOKCHAND and Co. Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHARIFF DADU MIYA and Others Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE ABSOLUTE FOR SALE, dated 26th July, 1934 and Judge's Orders dated 12th August, 1935 and 14th February, 1936, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, 14th May, 1936 at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.).

I.—ALL THAT piece of land of free hold tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dadar, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a large piece of land, bearing Collector's New Nos. M12572-12574, New Survey No. 1N1972 and Cadastral Survey No. 17 of Dadar Naigum Division and Municipal Ward No. 392 (14) and Street No. 25M.

II.—ALL THAT piece of free hold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon being at Dadar, containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of a large piece of land bearing Collector's New Nos. 112573-12574, New Survey No. 1N1972 and Cadastral Survey No. 17 Dadar Naigum Division and Municipal Ward No. 392 (13A) and Street No. 25LA.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HARILAL THAKAR AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23 Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) G. R. KHATRAJ, Offg. Commissioner. Dated this 6th day of April 1936. 3157.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Kambekar Street on THURSDAY, the 21st May, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsheji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Abdul Karim Haji Ahmed Moosa v/s Rabiabai and others and in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Consent Decree dated 20th December, 1935, in the said suit.

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 146-3/9 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2994 part. 2996, Collector's New No. A/2260, Cadastral Survey No. 1369 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B. Ward No. 2596 former Street No. 209-213 and present Street No. 63. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsheji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Bank Building, 30 Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

CONGRESS MUST COME TO STATES' PEOPLE'S RESCUE

Baroda Prajamandal's Appeal To "Only Active Political Organisation Of India"

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHOR, May 7. The thirteenth session of the Baroda States' People Conference, held under the presidency of Dr. Sumant Mehta, concluded its deliberations to-day.

Resolutions were passed urging the Government to revise the present rate of income tax and to extend the limit of taxable income from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500 and to provide a clause enabling the people to resort to the court for getting decisions against the judgment of the income tax officers. The most important resolution which was discussed at great length in the Subjects Committee was regarding the position of the States' people with the National Congress especially in view of the recent resolution passed at the Lucknow sessions.

Mr. Hargovinddas Pandya moved the resolution that this Conference believes that in order to establish fundamental rights for the people of Indian States the agitation started by their own organisations is quite proper. This Conference notes the sympathy expressed by the Indian National Congress towards the struggle started by the people of the Indian States and demands that the Congress should help actively in struggles when necessary for the attainment of the fundamental rights by the people of the Indian States. Mr. Pandya expected the Congress to help this just cause and said that a small sister institution like the Prajamandal was

quite justified in approaching the only active political organisation of the whole of India to help such a right cause.

Messrs. Nanubhai Vrijlal and Pranlal Munshi, further supporting explained at length the position of the National Congress against Indian States and hoped that Congress would take up the cause of the people of the Indian States.

Another resolution urged all workers of the Prajamandal to be the habitual wearers of pure khaddar.

Another resolution expressed deep sense of gratitude to its retiring president Sjt. Abbas Tayabji who rendered yeomen's service to the Prajamandal.

Another last resolution which was moved from the presidential chair referred to the people's demands submitted to the Government in the form of a memorial with 40,000 signatures. The Prajamandal after submitting it requested the Dewan to receive a deputation. The resolution states that the Government has not even acknowledged it and therefore this Conference notes it with regret and requests the Government to see that such things will not happen in future.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

For the new year Mr. Chhotubhai Sutaria has been nominated as the General Secretary; Messrs. Shivprasad Thakkar and Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel as joint secretaries; Mr. Maganbhai Patel as a treasurer and Messrs. Gordanbhai Patel and Harilal Buch as auditors.

U. P. Trade Unionists Condemn Italian Imperialism

BENARES, May 10.

The fifth session of the Trade Union Congress commenced last night at Benares amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

After a speech by Mr. Sampurnanand, the Chairman, Rajaram Shastri, the President, mentioned the various hardships that the Indian Working Class were subjected to and advocated united fronts by workers, peasants, unemployed youths and petty shopkeepers under the banner of the Indian National Congress against the forces of Imperialism.

A resolution was passed expressing respectful sympathy with Abyssinia and condemning Italy's Imperialism.—A.P.

Woman Detenu Gives Up Hunger Strike

MIDNAPORE, May 8.

It is reliably understood that Miss Lila Nag, who had so long been detained in the Hill Special Jail under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, and who had recently been transferred to the Midnapore Central Jail, on the disbandment of the Ladies' Detention Camp, has given up the hunger strike which she was reported to have resorted to as a protest against the alleged non-redress of some of her grievances. Her younger brother was permitted to interview her in the jail on Monday last.

It is understood that she agreed to stop the hunger-strike following assurance by the Jail authorities about sympathetic consideration of the grievances complained of by her.—United Press.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN ASSAM

POONA, May 10.

Thunderstorms caused fairly widespread rain in Tenasserim, Assam, South Bombay Deccan and a few falls in Southeast Madras, East Central Provinces, Bengal and Upper Burma. The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards through Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Jalpaiguri and Tezpur 2 inches, Burdwan 1½ inch, Calcutta, Dhuri and Jessore one inch.

FORECAST. Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Burma, Assam and a few stations in Bengal, South Madras, South Deccan and Kashmir.—A.P.

CENTRAL CINEMA

NEAR ALBESS BAUG—CHARNI RD.—OFF QUEEN'S RD.

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, & 10 p. m.

DURING THE WEEK-END THEY LAUGHED TILL THEY CRIED

AT

GYPSY LOVERS!—and how they gyp those gypsy girls!

It's Stan and Ollie again, folks—funnier than ever—in their biggest musical laugh FEATURE!



PLAZA LEGONG

TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

DANCE OF THE VIRGINS Entirely in Technicolour

Also showing A THRILLING DRAMA "MEN WITHOUT NAMES"

WELLINGTON

CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

Two Shows Daily: 6-30 & 10 p.m.

RECORD-SMASHING CROWDS

ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY LAST!

Hundreds had to go back, not being able to obtain tickets!

"All Quiet On The Maharata Front"

Vociferously applauded by Thousands as the greatest and the most thrilling Indian Talkie with

REAL BATTLES-REAL FORTS

Of Vishalghad and Jinji bombarded and destroyed with REAL 180 GUNS!

A mighty tale of heroism, patriotism, and Valour!

PLANS OPEN.

'Phone 22666.



A Page About Industries And Engineering

Progress Of Cottage Industries In Hyderabad

Annual Report Shows Good Work Done During The Year

(From Our Own Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 7.
The latest annual report on the administration of the Hyderabad Cottage Industries Institute, situated at Musharabad, turned out a good deal of work and maintained a steady progress in all its sections. The Industrial Trust Fund sanctioned the amount for the continuance of Nanda section in Cottage Industries Institute. Additional equipments found necessary were ordered for, for various sections such as an improved and circular knitting machine, a slay for making 9 tapes at a time for the embroidery section, etc. All machinery was protected by proper fencing and railing at the express desire of the Factory Inspector.

EXHIBITIONS.
During the year under report, the Cottage Industries Institute, participated in exhibiting their products during health-week at Madak, Jathra at Malegaon and held practical demonstrations in dyeing, printing, weaving and knitting, etc. Their products were sold in the Indian Trades Exhibition Train also. The Institute through its technical staff has been assisting outside public in supplying and fitting of various kinds of looms, supplying of printing blocks of new designs and better workmanship. A large number of students who, passed out of the various sections of this Institute were able to set up independent work or otherwise earn their livelihood in their own native villages.

Good work was done by the District Demonstration parties of which there were seven in seven different centres. As a result of the work of these demonstration parties, 75 new dye houses have been started in the various parts of these Dominions where fast dyeing is carried on. These parties also continued to demonstrate the superiority of fly shuttle slays and dobies over old pit-looms with throw-shuttles by actually working on them at the very doors of the weavers in their villages and by introducing and supplying them whenever required. They further collected statistics and studied the textile conditions of the various centres and made valuable suggestions for improving conditions of weavers. Through the efforts of these demonstration parties, 1,090 fly shuttle slays and 547 dobies were introduced during the year and 1,903 weavers were trained in weaving on flyshuttle looms. Certain silk weaving centres were furnished with Jacquard looms and new artistic designs were introduced.

VACUUM DRYING OF CONCRETE

Experiments are being carried out in the United States on a process of removing excess water from freshly placed concrete. According to the "Engineering News Record," the process involves the application of a vacuum to the surface of the concrete through the medium of special pads or of special forms. Subjecting slabs of wet concrete to a 20-in. vacuum for twenty minutes removes about one-third of the water and renders the concrete stiff enough to walk upon. In addition to its primary function of removing the excess water, the process subjects the concrete to compression from the forms, which are under atmospheric pressure on the outside and a vacuum on the inside. The process, it is claimed, will finish a completed slab surface, eliminating finishing operations and providing any type of non-skid design desired. The equipment is still undergoing investigation and test, but in principle it consists of a tight outside form, which may be a steel plate or a rubber mat that acts as a seal, and inside layers of wire mesh or porous canvas which will permit the water to be drawn out by the vacuum cups attached over holes in the outside form. Cores and specimen cylinders of "vacuum-compression" concrete have shown seven-and twenty-eight-day strengths ranging from 53 to 81 per cent. greater than for similar concrete not treated. Elimination of shrinkage difficulties is another advantage claimed for the method.

truduced and artisans were trained to adopt them.
PROPAGANDA.
A definite programme of work has been drawn up for District Demonstrators under the guidance of the Textile Expert. It is intended to launch on an intensive and extensive propaganda in the important textile centres. The scheme includes practical demonstrations and the introduction of improved appliances by the artisans who have been assigned a number of villages to be completed in the course of a year. Their success or failure is to be judged according to the number of slays and dobies they introduce and not merely by haphazard and short visits to a number of villages. This programme has been recently initiated and better results are expected.

CARPET FACTORY.
The Experimental Carpet Factory at Warangal continued to be in charge of Mr. Srinivas. The work of the factory was partly handicapped by the outbreak of plague in the early part of the year. High-class carpets to the value of Rs. 7,409 were manufactured during the year as against carpets worth Rs. 4,407 during the previous year. Owing to the delay and doubts regarding securing of Delhi palace (Nizam) order for making carpets, the work was stopped for a time and only stock orders were attended to. High class carpets are manufactured in the factory by boys belonging to other than carpet weavers, class.

The carpet industry of Warangal declined owing to the fact that the weavers spilt the quality to a great extent and this is the first attempt after a long lapse of many decades at making high quality carpet. The factory has placed before the Government a modified scheme for running the factory even in case the Delhi palace order is not secured by the factory and the scheme is receiving Government's attention.

During the year under report 115 textile centres were visited by the Dyeing Demonstration Parties and quite a large number of dyers were benefited by the practical demonstrations held by them. As a result of the work of these parties, 76 new dye houses were started in various centres of the State where fast dyeing is carried on. Weavers realised the advantage of adopting fast dyes as compared with cheap and fugitive colours. The import of dry yarns was completely stopped in a number of centres as a result of propaganda by the Dyeing Party of Gulbarga alone. The need for increasing the number of dyeing malistries was keenly felt.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

structive contribution to crucial questions, such as one has a right to expect from practical businessmen. The first resolution was one of the congratulations to the Assembly on its denunciation of the Ottawa agreement. Perhaps it was well that the Federation joined the chorus of denunciation, but it could have also suggested a suitable alternative to the Ottawa pact. The country would like to know what the Federation has got to say about Mr. Jinnah's suggestion of bilateral trade agreements. That is a point of vital importance whereunto the Federation should give India a lead. On the printed agenda the second resolution, which was to have been, but was not, moved by the President related to the unchecked exodus of gold from India. Why this important question, which has which there has occurred sharp agitation the public mind for nearly five years and in regard to divergence of opinion between Government and people, was shelved, it would be interesting to know. It was rumoured in Delhi, at the time of the Session of the Federation that a prominent member of a group I have already referred to was vitally interested in hushing up the controversy; and that in deference to his wish, the resolution was passed over. No one cared to lodge a protest, some because they could not, others because they felt that a protest would not serve any purpose. The Sugar Industry received unduly great attention from the Federa-

A. I. V. I. A How The Organization Is Helping Indian Villagers

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

As our aim is to bring about the normal and material advancement of the rural population by encouraging the revival of dead and dying industries it was desired that for all commodities produced or marketed under the aegis of the Association each workman should receive a minimum wage calculated on the basis of eight hours efficient work sufficient at least for his maintenance in accordance with a scientifically prescribed scale of minimum food requirements; it was laid down as a duty on all connected with the Association to see that the workmen engaged in the industries promoted by them actually receive remuneration never less than the scale prescribed, always bearing in mind that, as and when circumstances permit there should be a progressive rise in the scale so as to reach a standard enabling a worker's family to be properly maintained out of the earnings of its working members," says the report of the All-India Village Industries' Association of Mahatma Gandhi for the year 1935. The report adds:—

DECENTRALIZATION.

True to the ideal of decentralization, the work of the Association throughout the country is conducted and financed for the most part locally. Agents collect funds from their area for their work and our aim has been to make our workers, as far as possible self-reliant and organize their work in the light of local conditions instead of depending on any stereo-typed plan to be issued and enforced throughout the country by the central office.

THREE PRESSING NEEDS

We began operation with an immediate programme to concentrate attention on the following three pressing needs of the villagers:

(a) Sanitation and Hygiene: In this connection work was carried on in the way of introducing latrines, scavenging, preparing manure from human excreta, sweeping and repairing roads, building drains and filling up cesspools, cleaning wells and tanks, providing drinking water and the economic disposal of carcasses.
(b) Diet: Information on the nutritive values of various foods was called for from experts and broadcasted. Experiments were carried on by the Central Office at headquarters. Such experiments related to the ways of preparing and cooking foods, the potentialities of various good articles already in use, introducing new articles into the diet, and generally improving the diet of the villagers within the means available to them.
(c) Industries: Incidental to the programme under the second head, were industries connected with food, such as pounding of rice, grinding of wheat, pressing of oil, preparation of 'gur' (jaggery) etc., to which our attention was first directed. Following this, encouragement has been given and improvements made in the case of other dying and dead industries.

PROPAGANDA AND RESEARCH.

(i) Propaganda: Several meetings were held and lectures del-

tion, to the exclusion of other important questions. I do not minimise the importance of the sugar industry and I do not at all grudge the attention it has received from the Government. I wish it prosperity. But the fact that it received special attention is at once a measure of the influence of power of virtual dictatorship that "money-bags" on the Treasury Benches of the Federation have been wielding.

vered by those connected with the Association on its programme and the ideas underlying it. Leaflets have been published; charts and posters were made, especially, in regard to sanitation and hygiene and diet and exhibited at the time of fairs and conferences. Magic lantern slides and lectures are being arranged Exhibitions of village industries were organised in various parts of the country, especially in connection with the celebration of the Congress Jubilee Articles have been contributed from time to time on topics connected with village industries and reconstruction in English and vernacular papers and magazines. Inquiries regarding Soya Beans, gur-making, paper chakkis (grinding implement), oil-pressing, coir-spinning, tanning, soap-making, and such like were dealt with from time to time and wherever possible enquiries were put in touch with experts who could give the necessary information and assistance.

(ii) Research: Inquiries into the condition of village industries have been undertaken in many places, especially in parts of Gujarat and C. P. where intense survey of village industries has been done and reports are being published. It is hoped that these inquiries and surveys will help our workers to tackle the problem of village reconstruction more effectively during the coming years.

(iii) Marketing: To enable the villagers to sell their wares at the best prices the Board has been anxious to formulate a workable marketing scheme. For this purpose a sub-committee was formed to try out in some village or group of villages any scheme they may put forward. After the experiment, if successful, the scheme can be introduced in other places.

WORKERS.

Twenty-eight shops certified by the Association are in operation in various parts of the country.

To enable continuity and steadiness in work, the Board felt the need for a permanent cadre of paid workers in villages. Under this scheme six workers have been employed. It is not possible to report on the working of this scheme as it has been in operation only for a few months.

Arrangements are being made to provide training for village workers. A school has been started in Maganvadi for the purpose and one is being organized in the Punjab.

Several village centres where our members and agents are working along with others are in operation in various parts of the country. At such centres the workers have settled down in villages, identified themselves with villagers and are seeking to reconstruct village life from within. They are doing silent but effective work. We are aware that there are several others also doing rural uplift work in many parts of the country. It will be to our mutual advantage if they join their efforts with ours so that we may help each other in the task before us.

FINANCE.

The total income of the Association for the year amounted to Rs. 47,950-2-3 1/2 and the expenditure came to Rs. 8,795-8-10 leaving a balance of Rs. 39,154-9-5.

General donations during the year amounted to Rs. 38,254-2-3 and associated subscriptions to Rs. 9,900.

In addition to this Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj has given us the premises we occupy in Wardha with about 15 acres of garden land and pieces of cultivable fields aggregating to about 20 acres. These have not been brought into account pending the preparation of title deeds.

L. Col. G. L. Batta has transferred to us his private collection of about 500 volumes and documents which from the nucleus of our library. These again are not represented in the accounts. A fund of Rs. 32,644 collected to raise a memorial in the form of a museum of industries to the late Mahatma Gandhi which was

in the hands of the All-India Spinners' Association has since the date of this report been transferred to us. We are in consultation with Babu Surendra Nath Kar of Shantiniketan and Mr. Mahire of Bombay in regard to our plans for such a museum building. Building materials for this costing Rs. 5062-7-9 have also been collected which is represented in the balance sheet.

The shop run by the Association at Wardha was not a success except for the sale of ghani pressed oil.

Some of those connected with our Association have engaged in training and disposal of carcasses—an industry which is vital for every village, for in every village animals die. It is calculated that as many as 30 millions of cattle die every year in India.

At present a dead animal is a burden to the owner who has to incur some expense to remove it. Hide is sought after by the Chamar, but the rest of the carcass is a waste causing nuisance to the locality. Hide collected from carcasses at present does not fetch the value that it should because often flying is begun after decomposition has set in. Such hides make poor leather which is of little value. Moreover the Chamar drag the carcasses over brambles and stones thus causing scratches, which reduce the worth of the hide.

The problem was tackled by the Association and a better way of disposal of carcasses has been discovered which is simple, economical and practicable. In accordance with this the carcass is removed with care and flayed in such a way as to avoid unnecessary cuts and every part of the dead animal is made use of. From the residuals which come off when the skin is cleaned glue is made. From the entrails the fat is removed and the intestines are converted into guts used in carding bows, tennis rackets and musical instruments. The fat is separated from the flesh by boiling and is used for lubricating and industrial purposes. Flesh, bones and blood are dried and pounded into powder. This powder is valuable manure and can find a ready market. The horns are used for the manufacture of combs, knife-handles and such like. Bones also can be used for the same purpose. The use of various parts of a dead animal is known to Chamar and others who however in most cases do not trouble themselves about it. The Association therefore took up this work, and in the process has made an important contribution in discovering ways and means in regard to the proper disposal of carcasses.

Till now chrome tanning had not been done in cottages with the result that hides were exported in large quantities from villages leading to abject poverty among village Chamar. But now after ten months' working of the Tanning Institute at Calcutta it can be said that village Chamar may make high quality chrome leather equal to factory-finished leather with the help of appliances suitable for cottages. It is proposed to publish information about methods and processes in the form of a booklet before long. Tanning has also been carried on at a centre two miles out of Ward A. All the processes from the removal of hide from the carcass to the making of finished goods such as shoes, sandals, suit cases, and wrist-watch bands are being trained both at this centre and at the Calcutta Institute, and it is hoped that in course of time we shall have a body of trained workers who may set up and run tanneries in villages and in various parts of the country.

This being our first year of existence and our work being of a pioneer nature many of our agents and others have been feeling their way along and not as much could be done as might be desired. But now that the work has been started along definite lines, it is hoped that much more will be accomplished in the present year and in the years to come. The field is immense and calls for the best efforts of all who long for the up-lift of the masses and through them of the country.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Make It A Really Federal Body And Rid It Of Caucus

Mr. Venkateswara Sastrulu, Secretary, Andhra Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

I am a well-wisher of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. I dare say it could very well be a genuine tribune of Commercial India; but constituted as it is at present, it is replete with several structural defects and shortcomings. It is not thoroughly representative of all kinds and grades of Industrial and Commercial interests much less of all shades of opinion. It is dominated by caucuses that have clustered round certain Bank Barons whose donations keep it going. I do not mean to say that those Barons are seeking selfish ends at the expense of India, although at times they are apt to, in their own sly manner, to burke inconvenient questions; but the domination of one man, however great he might be, or of a particular party, however important it might be, is objectionable on principle, inasmuch as it would not conduce to the realisation of the fundamental purpose of the Federation, namely, that it should be a rally of all trade and industrial interest of all parts of India. It is a pity that the Federation should have to subsist on the generosity of a few.

MAKE IT A REALLY FEDERAL BODY.
In order that it might be a broad-based and comprehensive organisation, it is necessary that it should have affiliated to it all commercial and trades associations and guilds and that it should maintain itself from the subscription and special contributions of these bodies, the rates of which would be raised if need be. The Executive of the Federation should deem in its essential function to organise and start new associations of traders and other businessmen where there is scope and need for such associations, and help the existing associations to function properly and in a sustained manner. In fact the Federation should be from Industrial and Commercial purposes, a counter part of the Indian National Congress. It is the duty of the Federation, more than that of the Congress, to enunciate national policies and formulate national programmes as regards agriculture, industry and Commerce. At its Karachi Session the Congress adopted an economic programme, although political warfare is the primary function of the Congress, but what has the Federation done so far, in the matter?

GIVE A LEAD
As one of the delegates of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, I attended the last annual Session of the Federation held in Delhi during the first week of this month. As spectacular show the Session was undoubtedly a great success, but the business transacted thereat could not be adjudged as a contribution to the matter?

(Continued in Col. 2)

INDUSTRIAL JOURNALS

INDIAN PRINT AND PAPER, Calcutta. (A Journal For Printers and Paper-makers and those interested in print). Price per copy Re. 1.

This is an excellently produced quarterly journal which contains well-written articles on topics of interest to printers, paper-makers, paper merchants and all others interested in the paper or the printing industry of India. The current issue contains an interesting article on "Paper-making in India" which traces the progress and development of the industry from earliest times. "Some Hints On Estimating" would interest press-owners as it contains not a few practical and useful suggestions. Besides there are many other articles of technical nature which will be found helpful by those for whom the journal is meant—i.e., paper merchants and printers.

INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, Bombay. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Annual subscription Rs. 12.

The current issue of this distinguished trade journal contains, as usual, interesting and varied contents of technical as well as general interest. Articles on "Trade Between India and Britain" and "Review of Dyeing and Printing Industries in U. P." deserve special mention. There are several other of a technical nature but highly useful for those engaged in the textile industry.

INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL, Bombay. Annual Subscription Rs. 6. Single Copy As. 8.

This monthly organ of the Cement Marketing Company of India, along with the two other journals reviewed above, is among the best produced trade journals in this country. Dealing primarily with the use of cement concrete in construction of buildings, it contains every month with almost all aspects of the building industry and is profusely decorated.

THE MARINE ENGINEER, Trafalgar Square, London. Annual Subscription 12s.

This journal mainly deals with Marine engineering and ship-building industry. The current issue contains an informative article on "Technical Innovations on the French Liner Normandie" besides several others of a more technical nature.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA, Delhi.

Price per copy As. 8.

This is a new and ambitious venture published monthly by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries. Besides editorial notes on cement, industrial topics, the issue under review has some interesting articles. Mr. R. K. Das Jain reviews in brief the "Rapid Progress of Indian Industries, while there are short, informative articles about Gwalior industries, Dayal Baga Industries several important manufacturing firms. There is a special section devoted to insurance.

THE PRINTERS' REGISTER, London. Annual Subscription 5s.

This 73-year old monthly journal "devoted to the interests of printers and newspaper proprietors and the advancement of typography" has several useful articles in the current issue which will be read with interest by those in the printing trade.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1936
Two of the following frequencies will be used:—
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.88m.) GSP
15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.) GSD
11.75 Mc/s (125.53m.)
7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "From the Woman's Point of View" by Jane Oliver.
7-45 p.m. Light Orchestral Music.
8-5 p.m. Harry Hemsley (Child impersonations).
8-15 p.m. The Hungarian Gipsy Band, conducted by Miklos Lorys. From the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
8-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Margot Macgibbon (Austrian Violinist) and Frederick Jackson (Pianoforte).
9-0 p.m. Scots Songs and Duets. Jean Gibson (Soprano), Robert Watson (Baritone).
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Rita Sharpe and her Quintet (All arrangements by Horner Rendall).

Bombay Programmes

MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1936
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s
12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections: Erwin Klein and The Viennese Orchestra.
6-30 p.m. Nursery Songs. V. K. Nerurkar.
7-0 p.m. Commercial News.
7-15 p.m. Flute Solos. Bhav of Baroda.
7-35 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxman Rao Oghale.
7-50 p.m. Light Classical Music. Sawal Gandharwa. (R. G. Kundasolkar).
8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Classical Music (Contd.).
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Light Music.
10-0 p.m. A Piano and Cello Recital by A. Lickford, M.A., F.R.C.O. Piano.

Calcutta Programmes

MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1936
VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.
12-35 p.m. S.B. Ted Frangopoulos and his Blue Harmony Boys. A Light Orchestral Programme. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean-craft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "General Knowledge Day" by Nripen Chatterjee.
2-21 p.m. Talk "Boxing and How to keep Fit" by J. K. Seal. Playground Director, Calcutta Corporation.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Songs by Sallish Datta Gupta.
5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk.

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Choking, rasping, wheezing Asthma, a chronic poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Dr. Nixon's Mendozo, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendozo is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breath in 24 hours and to completely stop your return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendozo from your chemist. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists. Rs. 3/6 for small size bottle, Rs. 4/- for large size bottle.

6-6 p.m. Modern Bengali Songs.

Shibabrata Bose.
6-21 p.m. Haripada Chatterjee.
6-36 p.m. A Special Programme by the members of the New Theatres Ltd., under the direction of R. C. Boral. (To be relayed from the Tollygunge Studio).
7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English.
8-6 p.m. S.B. A Light Studio Concert featuring: The Harris Sisters—Connie and Mildred. Instrumental and Vocal Entertainers. The Aloha Boys—Hawatin Ails—Vocal and Instrumental.
8-51 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. S.B. "Under The Sea" (In English of Mermals) written by Anil Kumar.
9-36 p.m. S.B. Violin Recital by Ganga Charan Nandy.
9-46 p.m. S.B. Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. S.B. Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

Delhi Programmes

MONDAY, 11TH MAY, 1936
VUD 340.138 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m. Time Signal. Bhajan by B. S. Rawat.
8-10 a.m. Joti Bai Bengali Songs.
8-30 a.m. Khawaja Bano "Shadi" (Hindustani Talk).
8-45 a.m. Iqbal Putil of Meerut. Thumri, Na't and Ghazal.
8-55 a.m. P. S. Mukherjee. Violin. Accompanied by Dulcetone, Bhairvin.
9-15 a.m. Joti Bai Thumri.
9-25 a.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Thumri and Ghazal.
9-50 a.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Dhruvi.
6-0 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Khayal Bihm and Khayal Pitu.
6-20 p.m. Harmonium. Kaf.
6-25 p.m. Joti Bai Thumri and Bhajan.
6-45 p.m. B. S. Rawat. Bhajan and Ghazal.
7-5 p.m. Joti Bai Thumri.
7-15 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Khayal Jai.
7-30 p.m. Khawaja Hasan Nizami. "Jat Ki Khat" (Hindustani Talk).
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. "Pahar".
7-50 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Punjabi Song.
8-5 p.m. Iqbal Putil Na't, Bhajan and Dadr.
8-30 p.m. Mohamraad Habib. "Tasawwur" (Hindustani Talk).
8-45 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Ghazals.
9-5 p.m. B. S. Rawat. Hill Folk Songs.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Alchemy. Dr. B. D. Laroia, Dean of the Science Faculty, Delhi University.
10-0 p.m. Ramzan Khan Ghazals.
10-20 p.m. Iqbal Putil Ghazals.
10-40 p.m. Barkat Ali of Lahore. Ghazals.

JUSTICE IN SIND

No High Court Till Autonomy Is Established

KARACHI, May 9.
Vital problems affecting the Administration of Justice of the new Province in Sind, such as the status of the present Court as the future High Court and its location and the field of recruitment of the judiciary were dealt with by H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham in his joint reply this morning to the addresses of welcome from the Judicial Commissioners and the Karachi Bar Association at the Judicial Commissioners' Court. His Excellency suggested that if, due to the exigencies of finance, the present magnificent Judicial Commissioner's building was to be shared, the sharers should be the Courts of Justice and the Legislative Assembly. As regards the status of the Judicial Commissioners Court, as far back as 1926 a measure passed by the Bombay Council, in accordance with which a Chief Court was to take the place of the Judicial Commissioners' Court and he did not know why this act was not brought into operation. Constitutionally it was possible for him to bring the Act into operation forthwith and move the Government of India to set up under Letters Patent a High Court before the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, as has recently been done in C.P. But he proposed to do neither, because the Government of Sind, which, we have reason to hope, would come into being from April 1, 1937. Their suggestion that all the judicial appointments in Sind should be made from members of the Sind Bar should also stand over for the new Constitution.—A. P.

COMBINED DISCIPLINE
WITH SYMPATHY

Mr. Davar, Supt. Of Brady Mills, Retires After 36 Years' Service

Thirty-six years' of unique service, put in the mill line, in the firm of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., to the entire satisfaction of his masters and evoking heartfelt respect from his subordinates, was revealed when Mr. Kalkinashru Sorabji Davar Superintendent of Brady Group of Mills, was entertained, on Thursday evening, in Bombay, by the Zoroastrian staff of the said firm, on the eve of his retirement.

A large number of Parsi members of the staff, both of office and the four mills, respectively of the Brady Group, were present at the dinner, to bear testimony to the honoured guest's sterling qualities of head and heart. Touching references that were made were led by Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Wadia, manager of the New Great Eastern Mills, who read an address on behalf of officers and staff of the four mills comprising the Brady Group. In it it was stated: "From a very humble beginning, starting life in the textile industry at the tender age of 17, as doffer boy earning Rs. 3 per month, you rose by dint of perseverance and deep devotion to duty to the highest technical post in the textile industry. You climbed rung by rung from the humble position of a jobber to a carding and spinning master, and as a mill manager in different mills, to the eminent position of the superintendent demonstrating to the full the enviable qualities of hard work, singleness of purpose and uprightness of character which you possessed, and which met with appreciation from your superiors at every stage of your career."

"You were appointed in 1925 to the post of Technical Superintendent for all the mills under their management, and you held this post honourably and meritoriously for over 10 years, and proved yourself worthy of the trust reposed in you. By your affable disposition and a free and open heart under a rather stern exterior, coupled with a strict sense of fairness, justice and discipline you won the affection and esteem of all with whom you came in contact."

Mr. Wadia then proposed the toast to Mr. Davar.

UNIFORM KINDNESS.

A member from the lower ranks then spoke feelingly of the uniform kindness and encouragement of Mr. Davar—which had made men from the lowest ranks in the mills, like himself, to attain higher posts.

Major Sorab Bami recalled his efforts in the year 1928, at the time of the great mill workers' strike, when he came to know of the plight of Parsi mill workers. He approached several well-known men, and a fund to give immediate relief to Parsi workers, who were without pecuniary means to pull on was started. Thanks to the collaboration and encouragement of men who strove for communal well-men like Mr. Vicalji Taraporewala and Mr. Davar, the honoured guest of the evening, he (the speaker) was able to collect about Rs. 24,000 and a league was formed and attached to the Grant Road Parsi Association, which was named the "Grant Road Parsi Association Textile League." Mr. Davar associated himself with the League, because he had always the welfare of the men working in the mill line in Bombay. He wished to see a happy life and a well-earned rest.

Mr. Davar, replying to the toast, said he felt it to be his duty to all who worked with him, to champion their cause, without fear or favour. He had throughout his career received the co-operation from all, for which he was thankful and wished best of luck to them all, in bidding them goodbye.

CHAMPIONING SUBORDINATES' CAUSE.

Mr. Davar, replying to the toast, said he felt it to be his duty to all who worked with him, to champion their cause, without fear or favour. He had throughout his career received the co-operation from all, for which he was thankful and wished best of luck to them all, in bidding them goodbye.

AMBALA STEEPED
IN DARKNESSSequel To Dust Storm
Havoc

AMBALA, May 8.
A heavy duststorm visited Ambala last evening and the whole of Ambala was plunged into darkness, electricity connection was snapped and the Sadar Bazar and the Cantonment had to use candles, oil lamps, gas lamps, etc. for some time, until electric current was restored. A large number of trees were uprooted resulting in the blocking up of roads.

The storm was followed by light showers which brought down the temperature which had shot up to 112.—United Press.

A Bengali has been arrested in Dalia (Burma). It is alleged that a five-chambered revolver and 25 live cartridges were found in his house.

COMMUNAL TENSION
ENQUIRY

Committee Asks Govt Not To Champion Any One Community

LAHORE, (By Mail).
The Committee consisting of Hazrat Maulana Pir Sayed Mahomed Sha, Mr. M. A. Ghani, Lala Karamchand, Mrs. B. S. Tuls, and Maulana Syed Habib (Chairman) convened of the Committee set up by the All-India Hindu-Muslim League, Lahore, to enquire into the triangular communal tension between the Sikhs, the Mussalmans and the Hindus in the Attock District and to suggest remedies, if any, have submitted the results of their enquiry in the form of a report which has been adopted by the Rasul.

The Committee went to Fatch-jang on the 13th April last and visited Thalla Baba Thana Singh, and Dheri Baba Ghulab Dass. They were told by respectable Hindus of Fatchjang including the President and the members of the Managing Committee of these shrines, that, in or about 1930, the Sikhs put in several petitions to the Local Government, under the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, praying that this Thalla and the Dheri and 7 other Hindu Dharam Shalas may be declared Sikh Gurdwaras. In due course, the petitions of the Sikhs came up before the Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal and were decided against them. Against this decision of the Tribunal, the Sikhs appealed to the High Court but their appeals were rejected. Sometime later, they persuaded the Trustee-Mahant of Thalla Sahib to sell this Hindu place of worship, along with other property, for a consideration of Rs. 12,000— in cash, and Rs. 250 per mensem, as annuity during the Mahant's life. The transfer was effected by a registered deed, but the possession was not delivered to the Sikhs, the Hindus of Fatchjang continuing in possession.

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.
The Committee suggest to the Sikhs that a real effort should be made by them to keep within the bounds of law. Their advice to the Muslims is that they should help the Administration in their efforts to ease the situation. To Hindus they suggest that, if they do not want their places of worship to be swallowed up by the Sikhs, then they should stand up for their rights. Lastly, they ask the officials to cease being champions of any one community to the detriment of the interests of any other community or person.

A HEAVY DRAIN.
The Committee declare that all complaints of the Sikhs regarding the maltreatment of non-Muslims within the Kot Estate were given the lie by the authorities and the Hindus alike. The Mela announced this year proved abortive. The present tension is responsible for a heavy drain on the public exchequer which, according to the Superintendent of Police, is about Rs. 2,500 per Mela.

The Committee propose to visit these places again and try to bring the parties concerned round to the point of view that they should amicably settle their differences.—United Press.

Wanted Socialism With
Constitutional Agitation

(From Our Correspondent.)
MAHABLESWAR.

(By Mail).
Writing to the press Mr. Rashid A. Munshi, says that he has been watching with keen interest the recent deliberations of the Lucknow Congress. He holds that no country is in greater need of Socialism than India.

In every country thinkers have been exhorting men to be charitable and human with a view to minimise the misery that is existing everywhere.

In the present state of Society, the ordinary needs of making were controlled by as few individuals, for instance the land which was the source of livelihood for every one was not in the hands of Society.

Socialists naturally aimed at and wished to remove the disparity between the masses and the few.

Regarding to working of the India Act and the Federal scheme of Central and Provincial Governments he supports the views of Mr. Jinnah and his plea for Constitutional agitations.

To Mr. Rashid the Communal problem is an economic one and as such he emphasises the need of economic and Social Reforms.

KARACHI'S CIVIC PROTEST
KARACHI, May 9.
The Karachi Corporation was adjourned for two minutes to-day as a mark of protest against the victimisation of Abyssinia by Italy.—United Press.

PRESTIGE OF
SPORTS CLUB

Injunction To Restrain Competition Plays Refused

FARIDPUR, May 9.
A very interesting civil suit was filed this day in the Sadar Munsif's Court, Faridpur, on behalf of the National Sporting Club Faridpur, against the Faridpur Sporting Association under the control of which all the games are played here.
The plaintiff club alleged in the plaint that the Faridpur Sporting Association invited several clubs of Faridpur to enter in the football competition known as Profulla Memorial League Cup by payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 2. It was further alleged in the plaint that it is the practice of the defendant Association to have no rules of the League without any division, played and there are no rules of the Association to have the League competition played in two or more divisions, but after the entry of all teams in the league competition, the defendant Association by a resolution, in its meeting held on 28th April 1936, decided to have the League Competition played in two divisions, viz. "A" and "B" divisions, without any notice to the plaintiff club or other clubs which the defendant Association was not entitled to, either according to its rules or to the practice hitherto observed and in pursuance of that decision the defendant Association placed the plaintiff club in "B" division, much to the loss of the prestige and dignity of the plaintiff Club. So the plaintiff club prayed for a declaration that such decision of the defendant Association was illegal and "ultra vires" and for the issue of an injunction against the defendant Association, restraining it have the League Competition played to-day and thereafter.

The learned Munsif after hearing both parties refused to issue injunction and ordered that the competition may be played on but if it is found that the decision of the defendant Association is illegal then all the plays in the competition will be declared illegal.—United Press.

EXTEND SUBVENTION PERIOD

Sind Business Interests Demand

KARACHI, May 8.
The views of the local Indian mercantile community on the report by Sir Otto Niemeyer are contained in the joint memorandum submitted by the Karachi Indian Merchants Association and the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber to the Finance Secretary of the Sind Government.

Opining that the construction of the Lloyd Barrage was due mainly as a protection to the Province, and cannot be regarded entirely as a productive work they observe that at least half of the barrage debts should be considered as protective while the balance otherwise. They urge that the Government of India should recover only half the amount of the Barrage debts and interest thereon from the province of Sind.

In their opinion the 4-1/2 per cent interest proposed to be charged on Barrage debts is very excessive considering the Government of India's borrowing rate of 3 per cent, and request that Government of India be pleased to reconsider this issue and reduce the rate to 3 per cent, hoping that the Government of Sind will strongly take up this matter with the authorities to secure necessary relief for this newly created Province with a heavy initial and recurring deficits, they suggest that this interest of 3 per cent simple interest be continued to be paid after 1940 from the following resources year by year:—

- (1) The amount realised from land sales in cash.
- (2) The amount realised from instalments including interest realised from the purchasers.
- (3) The net revenue derived from the Barrage Area i.e., after deducting (1) 1/10th for land revenue out of total Barrage receipts, and (2) the amount equivalent to revenue realisable at the pre-barrage rate.

The further observe that this will be a fair method of repayment of Barrage debts and feel that the amount of capital and interest will be paid up within the period mentioned in Sir Otto Niemeyer's report.

EXTEND SUBVENTION PERIOD.
As regards subvention they state that the period proposed should not be co-related with barrage debts and its repayment but urge that this recommendation of Sir Otto Niemeyer should not be taken as final but should be kept open for consideration till after the expiry of a certain period that may be laid down. In their opinion

Karnatak News

HIREKERUR PEASANT'S GRIEVANCE

Hansbhavi Conference Decisions

BELGAUM, (By Mail).
A public meeting was held at Banmanahalli on the 2nd inst. where the resolutions passed at Lucknow Congress were explained to the audience by Mr. R. V. Kargudri.
At Halyal also a public meeting was addressed by Mr. Kargudri who is now on tour.
The Village Panchayat Committee of Anagwadi Taluka Bagalkot in its meeting held on 1st inst. decided to raise the price of houses—three times the amount as settled by the Village Officers, as adequate funds could not be collected from the original prices. The villagers are thus helpless and will have to pay the taxes on the current prices settled by the village Panchayat Committee.
A conference of the Rayats of the Western division of Hirekerur Taluka was held at Hansbhavi on 1st inst. Mr. Ramanna Kulkarni, pleader, presiding. Ten resolutions were adopted pertaining to the hardships of the Rayats regarding assessment, water tax, etc. It is to be seen whether the Government would come forward and redress the just grievances of the poor Rayats.

JINNAH'S SCHEME
CREATES STIR

Inevitable Corollary To Separate Electorate

LAHORE, (By Mail).
Sir Mohd. Iqbal, President of the Punjab Muslim League, Malik Barkat Ali Khawaja Shujah-Din, Mr. Gulam Rasul, and Pir Taj-ud-Din have issued the following statement:—

It was to be expected that Mr. Jinnah's noble and disinterested activities in organising the entire Muslim community for the coming elections under the Government of India Act, 1935, so that the reactionary and retrograde elements which have hitherto been exploiting the name and prestige of the Muslims of India, should cease to dominate the public life and the true exponent of Muslim opinion be returned to the Legislatures, would create a stir in the quarters concerned. We are, therefore, not surprised that certain newspapers should be freely lending their columns to propagate the utterly unfounded and wholly incorrect myth that Mr. Jinnah is meeting with scant support in the Punjab, and that beyond the Ahrars, no other organisation and section of the Muslim Community is with him.

UTTER DISTORTION.

This, we repeat, is an utter distortion of the truth. On the contrary, the confidence of the Muslim community in his integrity and political acumen is so great that all sections of Muslim opinion in the Punjab are welcoming his scheme of organising the Muslim community for the coming elections and are solidly behind him so as to ensure that a strong, self-respecting, self-reliant and patriotic bloc is returned to the Provincial Assembly, for the purposes of adequately safeguarding vital Muslim interests and particularly co-operating with all other groups to the end that public opinion may become a real power. We fully realise that Mr. Jinnah's scheme is a natural sequel of an inevitable corollary to the separate electorate and we offer him our whole-hearted and unstinted support in the great and heavy work that he has undertaken.—A. P.

VICEROY THANKS
INDIAN GUARDS

For Services Rendered At Addis Ababa

SIMLA, May 9.
H. E. the Viceroy has sent the following message to the British Legation Guard at Addis Ababa through H. M. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army:—
"Please convey to the officers and men of the Legation Guard in Addis Ababa my cordial personal appreciation of the services rendered by them in the difficult and anxious times through which that City has recently passed. They have worthily upheld the best traditions of the Indian Army and I can give them no greater praise."—A. P.

the last period of subvention should be at least extended for 15 years more and the subvention may be reduced somewhat thereafter, after proper investigation into the finances of the province.—A. P.

LIBRARY'S WORTHY ACQUISITION

Twelfth Century Anthology Manuscript Discovered

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
An old manuscript, which was written 725 years ago and is an anthology of contemporary poets of Iraq, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, North Africa, Spain and Sicily, has all the way travelled from Medina, the sacred place of the Mahomedans, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, where it has found a worthy place, in its shelf, and is receiving all the attention of scholars.
This book, "Kharidat al-Qasr", by Imad ad-Din al-Kalib al-Isfahani who died in 1201 A.D., is claimed to be the only original draft by the author which is now existing in the world at present. Its paper and writings have successfully withstood all the vagaries of Nature and according to Dr. Hidayat Hosain who spoke about the book at the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal "it is a unique possession of the Society". In introducing the book, Dr. Hosain referred to the amazement expressed by an Arab scholar who lately paid a visit to the Society, at finding this original work in the handwriting of the author himself in Bengal although its copies even were not available in his own country.

According to Dr. Hosain the work by Imad ad-Din was never printed. Its copies in fragments were available in Islamic libraries outside India. The Society's copy is also incomplete and begins with poems of Aleppo.

Imad ad-Din, said Dr. Hosain, was born in 1125 A.D. at Isfahan and received his education in Baghdad. He subsequently gained patronage of Awn ad-Din, the Minister of al-Muqtadir in Baghdad and was appointed a Government Inspector at Basra. In 1196 he went to Damascus where he was appointed to conduct the state correspondence, which he did with success. He became a favourite with Sultan Nur-ad-Din and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Caliph Mustansir (1190-1193 A.D.) on Nur-ad-Din's death in 1173 A.D. Imad ad-Din found favour with Sultan Salah ad-Din (Saladin) at Emessa. On the death of Sultan Salah ad-Din in 1193 Imad retired into private life and devoted himself to literary work. He died at Damascus in 1201 A.D.—A.P.

TO AMEND TRADE UNION ACT

Legislation In Next Session Of Central Legislature

SIMLA, May 9.
It is probable that a legislation to amend the Trade Union Act may be introduced in the next session of the Central Legislature. This may include amendments suggested by local Governments in the light of experience gained through the working of the Trade Unions Act. Its importance lies in the fact that in future Provincial Legislatures labour has reserved seats and in accordance with the recommendations of the Hammond Committee, Trade Unions will constitute electoral colleges for certain proportion of labour seats.—United Press.



City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 5, 1992
Muslim: Safar 19, 1354
Parsi: Adar 8, 1305
Hightide 2-12; 15-14
Lowtide: 8-07; 21-18
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.
Results of F.E., S.E. (civil, mechanical and electrical), B.E. (Civil Mechanical and Electrical) and B.Sc. (Technical Examinations), University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Wednesday, May 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 14.

Municipal Corporation, Special Meeting, 4-11 p.m.

ILM-E-KHASHNOOM CLASSES
The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeh" written by Dr. Fram-rose S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsee Bazaar Street to-day (Monday) at 6-25 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Monday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khodabux Edulji Punekar, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Strophes 5 and following of the Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha. 48).

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.
In the month of April 1936, 6,575 were treated in this hospital, out of which 2,972 were men, 2,412 were women and 994 were children. 135 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 245 during 26 working days of the month.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' FREE DISPENSARY
The total number of patients who took advantage of above dispensary during the month of April last was 3,181 out of which 429 men, 237 women and 312 children were new patients and 1,522 men, 1,627 women and 984 children were old ones. Daily average attendance was 173. Surgical cases were 274.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST COMEDIAN

EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
IN THE WORLD'S FUNNIEST FARCE

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY"

with GARRY MACKAY, JUDY GUNN, OSCAR ASCHÉ
A Twickenham Production

REGAL

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IRENE DUNNE
ROBERT TAYLOR

MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION

A CHALLENGE TO WOMEN TO LOVE!
A WARNING TO MEN!

All-colour CARTOON.

Also
CUP FINAL 1936
CUP FINAL 1936

N.B.—No cameras were allowed on the field this year. See how UNIVERSAL obtained the shots of the game!

FOUR ANNA TAXI FLAGS

Drivers' Union Official Files Declaration Before Registrar

A declaration that the Bombay Taxi-drivers' Union will display a flag to indicate the drivers' willingness to ply his taxi at the rate of four annas per mile was filed on Saturday, before Mr. P. A. Manker, Registrar of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, by the Honorary Secretary of the Union. At a meeting of the Union held on April 23, last it was unanimously resolved to ply the taxis belonging to the members of the Union at the rate of four annas per mile. It was also resolved that such of the members who had agreed to ply at the rate of annas four per mile, should display a flag bearing on it the words "B. T. D. Union", so that the person hiring the taxi may know that the driver was willing to take the fare. The Registrar ordered the declaration to be filed.

Tragic End Of Woman Who Succumbed To Accidental Fall

At about 3 p.m. on the 9th May, Chandrabai alias Savitribai, a Hindu woman of 17 was sitting on the wooden fencing near her room, on the 3rd floor of 187 Bazaar Street. She kept herself steady by holding on to a sari that was spread on a string, to dry. In this position she was talking to her cousin, when suddenly she lost her balance and fell down on to the street, forty feet below. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state and died there due to fracture of the base of the skull. The inquest over her body has been fixed for to-day (Monday).

HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES

The Secretary writes:—During the year 1935 Dewan Bahadur Krishnabai M. Jhaveri, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Rao Saheb Maganlal D. Khakhar and Messrs. Hiralal M. Munshi, Solicitor, and Pranjlal Das Mohandas Goradia were the Trustees of the above Charities. On the 1st January, 1935, the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 2,42,321-15-6; adding to this the sum of Rs. 98,019-5-1 as received from rents of the Trust properties, interest on Government Securities, deposits received from boarders, tenants and for the use of the Wadi the total amounted to Rs. 3,40,341-4-7.

HOW MONEY WAS SPENT
Deducting from this, sum of Rs. 78,733-8-1 spent for the Boarding Institution, payment to widows and orphans, sadawars, annuity to Shree Gokalnathji temple at Mangrol, taxes, insurance premia, return of deposits to tenants, there was a net balance of Rs. 2,61,601-12-6 on 31st December, 1935, of which Rs. 2,47,714-6-9 have been invested in Government Securities.

Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 19,279-13-0 during the year under report and the Trustees hold Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 2,93,000.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT SUKKUR

Two Persons Arrested

KARACHI, May 9. What is described as a crudely made country bomb is reported to have exploded yesterday noon under a tree on Miami Road, Sukkur, according to the Sukkur correspondent of a local paper. As a result of the explosion one had his arm blown off, three passers-by were badly injured and taken to hospital, besides a few who were made temporarily unconscious by the clouds of fumes which enveloped a portion of the road. How "the Bomb" came to be there is not ascertained but the police are reported to have taken into custody two persons.—A. P.

SEVEN YEARS FOR 3 CIGARETTES

KARACHI, May 8. For diving into the pocket of a Persian and removing three cigarettes, a habitual offender, Dilmahmud Makrani, was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Karachi. The accused, who was a hoary old man, seemed to be a seasoned jail bird. He had embarked on his career of crime some 45 years ago when he was still a kid. He seemed to hold the record of having been convicted 18 times and passing 36 years behind the prison bars.—United Press.

Dockers Determined To Resist Victimisation

Union President's Appeal To Public To Sympathise With Mazgaon Workers

Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union sends the following appeal to the public:—

The dock workers are divided and distributed under various departments. Hence concerted and united action is difficult. Though the Port Trust is the licensing body and can exercise a certain amount of control so far as the employers of labour are concerned, nothing is being done by this body.

A number of sectional unions—Port Trust Employees' Union, Port Trust Railway Union, Dock Staff Union, Bombay Dockyard Labour Union—are run on reformist lines, for the last so many years. At the end of 1931, the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was organised—particularly with the purpose of uniting the workers employed under the stevedore whose condition is worst of all.

In 1932 an appeal was sent to unite all the unions or at least to make an effort to offer to the employers a united front fight; but to no purpose. Without any support from the reformist leaders and their unions the Bombay Dock Workers' Union alone took up the struggle, and in 1932 March a strike was organised and conducted. After 23 days' struggle, at the sacrifice of the life of a Union worker, Shaikh Imam, the workers won the battle, 25 per cent.

increases were secured to the transport workers.

VICTIMIZATION STOPS

For the time being victimization etc. stopped. In other sections also the progress of exploitation was mitigated for a time.

There is no end to this assault on the condition of the workers in the factory of the B.I.S.N. Co., at Mazgaon alone out of 6,000 workers, about 3,000 workers were thrown out of work in the last five years and at present only 3,000 get work and that too, not regularly. There is severe discontent in the B.I.S.N. Co. factory.

The majority of the Mazgaon Dry Dock workers have come under the flag of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and are ready to conduct a struggle immediately.

GRIEVANCES POINTED OUT
On 30th April along with the representatives of the workers I went and saw the General Dock Manager and placed before him the grievances. He summarily, but politely, brushed aside all these grievances and refused to do anything in the matter.

The Bombay Dock Workers' Union appeals to the workers and the general public to sympathise with the Mazgaon workers and render them all possible help. A committee has been formed to conduct the struggle under the flag of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Saturday evening the Manufacturers' Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete was opened by Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Administrator-General to the Government of Bombay at Bandra.

Mr. Rodrigues in opening, the Exhibition congratulated its promoters and said it was the first of its kind in Bandra.

The Exhibition opened with a very poor gathering, but late in the evening groups of young men and young ladies saw their way in. The Exhibition is organised on a very lavish scale and it comprises over 60 stalls.

Button-hole, says one-try your luck, says the other; how about a programme, says the third. That was a part of the fete, and what a crowded programme, a change every day!

Whist Drive, Fire Walking, Cutting a Lady, Hula Dance, Childrens Fancy Dress competition, a Drama in Marathi and a Fancy Dress Dance for which I understand, A Baby Austin Car and a Radio Set are to be given as prizes.

A unique show, and I think not only suburbanites but even Bombay men ought to visit it. By the way I must tell you that the show is to last only to the 31st of this month.

FORM ANTI-WAR COMMITTEES

India Should Take Lesson From Ethiopian Tragedy

"Abyssinia Day" was observed at a largely attended public meeting at the Nappoo Hall Garden, Matunga on Saturday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the F. Ward District Congress Committee, and Mr. S. B. Mahadashwar presided.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami was the main speaker of the evening and spoke at length on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Fascist Imperialist menace and the international situation. He explained the rise of Imperialism and how in search for expansion for raw materials and monopoly of trade, it had ruthlessly invaded undeveloped and weaker nations and in the process used the worst methods of suppression of the liberties of the people. But in the long history of Imperialist aggression, the Italian adventure in Abyssinia would be remembered by diabolical perfection with which destructive engines of modern war were used and "civilization" became associated with poison gas and liquid fire.

LESSON FOR INDIA.
The lesson of this gruesome tragedy could not be lost on the peoples of the world who were victims of Imperialism. The illusion created by the League had vanished for ever.

Mr. Narayanaswami then referred to the international situation and the feverish race for armaments and more armaments. The position was full of portents of an impending world war and it was the duty of the Indian people to implement the Congress resolution declaring India's opposition to war and the non-participation of her people in it. This could be done only by organising Anti-War Committees in every part of the

month.

PLEASURE CRUISE TO THE SUBURBS.
Yesterday I was amongst the crowd that comprised of Dr. Paul Mendis' educational and pleasure cruise.

With a light breakfast the s.s. "Hiravati" left the ferry wharf at 10-30 a.m. and made smoothly towards its destination. Music galore, singing and merry making kept that crowd of about 350 cruisers, both men and ladies of a cosmopolitan crowd busy but no sooner had the "Hiravati" left the chimney tops and the glorious towers of Bombay out of sight, the trouble on board began.

The sea grew rough and the "Hiravati" tossed like a toy ship in a bath tub and soon more than half the party of cruisers were sea sick, and through special request the boat had to turn from "Versova" back to Bombay and took the route to Elephanta, where they reached about 2-20.

Dancing singing and merry making soon started in all its gaiety again and at 7-10 p.m. the "Hiravati" made back for the Ferry Wharf.

Dr. Paul Mendis and his workers ought to be congratulated on his splendid management.

THE LOST LEADER

Spends Restless Half-Hour Before Death

NEW DELHI, May 10. Details are now available regarding Dr. Ansari's death; Mrs. Kelley, Dr. Ansari's guest who was travelling with him from Dehradun told that to the public with painful gestures. We were in the same compartment, she told, and when we reached near Bijpur Dr. Ansari felt pain in the chest. He wanted some medicine which could not be had handy, and he became restless for half an hour. And then, and then... he breathed his last at about 12 last night.

The bier was carried to the Juma Masjid, where prayers were offered. The dead body was then taken in a lorry decorated with National flags to Okhla, where he was interred in the compound of the Jamia-Millia-Islamia (Muslim National University) which he loved so much and of which he was the Chancellor until he died.—United Press.

JAMNADAS MEHTA TO BE HONORED

At a meeting of the Jamnagarites held at the residence of Mr. V. D. Govindji on Thursday, the 7th instant, it was decided to arrange a function in honour of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, who comes from Jamnagar State. A committee was appointed for that purpose with Seth Chakrabarti Girdhadas Sunderdas as Chairman and Messrs. V. D. Govindji, Mathuradas Haribhai and A. G. Mehta as secretaries.

country. These Committees should be centrally directed and he hoped that the All-India Congress Committee's Secretariat would issue instructions in this regard to all provincial and local committees. The meeting terminated after a few remarks by the President.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital

The public of Bombay owe a debt of gratitude to the staff and the Board of Management of the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital for their praiseworthy services in the cause of maternity welfare in the city.

Started in 1922, the hospital has been making rapid strides in serving an ever-wider public and is providing more and more facilities to women of all communities. The thirteenth annual report provides statistics of patients treated which show that the number of women taking advantage of this hospital is increasing every year. Another interesting fact revealed by the report is that about seventy per cent of those admitted for confinement were mill workers.

Light And Shadow

Much interest centres round the activities of the European Progressive Group in Bombay. An important event in March was the emergence from the "chrysalis", stage of the Indian Progressive Group among the younger Indians of Bombay. This marks, so the Editor's of the Bulletin of the European Association Bombay believe a definite step forward in the programme of the European Progressive Group, as it brings nearer attainment one of the two main original aims of the Group to bring about a better understanding between the younger generations of Indians and Europeans. The Editors hope that in their next Bulletin the first joint meeting of the two Groups would be recorded. The Group's programme for the future consists of, among other arrange-

ments, a debate on the Defence Budget of India and talks on Education and Agriculture in India, as a result of which and other talks it is hoped members of the "Groups" (European and Indian) will be more fitted to take their part in the future Government and administration of India under the reformed Constitution. All meetings of the Group are now open to the members of the Indian Group and a joint "liaison" Committee is in process of formation to avoid over-lapping of arrangements. In this connection it is also essential to note that at a meeting of the Committees of the (European) Progressive Group and of the Bombay Branch of the European Association held in March, it was agreed that the Group should continue to arrange talks and debates of an informative nature but that questions involving policy should be left to the European Association. Hal- lowed by the name of "Progress" But many readers of the "Chronicle" may be interested to have more light on the shadow of the European Progressive Group.

Enquiries show that an organisation having the name "Indian Progressive Group" was recently formed of which Sir Jamsheerji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., is the presiding genius. The Bulletin states that the Group emerged from its "chrysalis" stage in March. One dictionary gives the meaning of the word, "The last stage through which most insects pass before reaching their winged or perfect state.... The case of the chrysalis varies greatly in different orders." The "Chronicle" readers will soon have an opportunity of knowing to what order the Indian "Progressives" belong!

Tower Of Strength To Congress

LAHORE, May 10. Mr. Mohammad Alam ex-member, Congress Working Committee said, that he mourned the death from the bottom of his heart. He added: "I am left without my leader". He paid tribute to Dr. Ansari's qualities of head and heart adding that he was the greatest of living Muslim politicians and certainly the most sincere.

TOWER OF STRENGTH TO CONGRESS

Dr. Satyapal President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Com-

mittee said that Dr. Ansari was a pillar of immeasurable strength to the Congress. His one aim in life was to promote inter-communal harmony, internal peace and good-will.

Sardar Sardulsinh Caveeshar remarked that the question of Hindu-Muslim unity was almost a passion with Dr. Ansari. He doubted very much if there was anyone amongst the Indian Nationalists who had done more to bring Indian communities together than Dr. Ansari.

Touching references to Dr. Ansari's death were made by leaders at this evening's meeting of the observance of Subhas Bose day.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

A GREAT INDIAN

Dr. M. A. Ansari is dead. It is as difficult to estimate in words the immensity of the loss that the country has suffered by the death of the great patriot as it is to realise that he is no more with us. He was hardly fifty-six years old and, in the ordinary course of things, he would have lived at least a decade longer. But his is the latest instance of some of India's noblest and greatest sons dying a premature death as a result of the stress and strain of an intense struggle for freedom. His natural bent was towards scholarship and research and his book "Regeneration in Man", published last year, embodying the result of his study of premature and physiological senility during his professional career, which itself was as distinguished as it was brilliant, shows what scholarship lost by Dr. Ansari's pre-occupation with politics. But Dr. Ansari, a true patriot that he was, could not resist the call of his country as did the late Lokamanya Tilak before him and he plunged himself into the political arena with a devotion that never flagged and a courage of conviction that no difficulties could shake. His sincerity, his wise judgment, and his infinite capacity for making friends and keeping them soon brought him to the front rank of leaders and as years passed the trust that he inspired among his co-workers grew from more to more and there were few leaders in whose judgment Mahatma Gandhi had greater confidence than Dr. Ansari whom he always consulted before arriving at any important decision. During the last fifteen years there was no important decision taken by the Congress in the shaping and carrying out of which Dr. Ansari did not take a prominent share.

His Great Services

There were many qualities that endeared him to his co-workers and evoked their admiration for him: his gentleness, his charming manners, his generous hospitality, his unassailable loyalty to friends. But the qualities which were most characteristic of him and which enabled him to render invaluable service to his country in its hour of need were his courage of conviction and his indifference to popular favour. As a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee he opposed Council entry through his best friends, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru, and a large number of Congressmen favoured it. But when early in 1934 he realized that contesting the Assembly elections was the only means of getting rid of the death-like paralysis which had overtaken the political life of the country he had

no hesitation in recommending that course and taking the lead in founding the Congress Parliamentary Party. The renewed political activity brought about by the acceptance of Dr. Ansari's recommendation, the splendid work done by the Congress Parliamentary Party and the decision of the Bombay and Lucknow Congress sessions to continue the Council entry programme constitute at once an eloquent tribute to the political acumen and judgment of the late patriot and a measure of the service that he rendered to his country.

Apostle Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

His services and sacrifices in the cause of India's independence were great. Equally great were his services and sacrifices in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity than which nothing was dearer to him because he realized that without a satisfactory and abiding adjustment of the Hindu-Muslim differences no political freedom was possible for India. His nationalism was pure, unadulterated and undefiled. Being a true Muslim he exhorted his co-religionists always to remember that political slavery was inconsistent with the teaching of Islam, that their place should be in the van of forces fighting for the freedom of the country and that they must rely on their own strength in protecting their interests instead of demanding special safeguards. As a patriot, alive to the realities of the situation in the country, he appealed to his Hindu fellow-countrymen to adjust their differences with the Muslims in a spirit of generous patriotism. While the spectre of communalism stalked the land and many a Nationalist even among Congressmen fell a victim to it, Dr. Ansari remained unshaken in his faith in democratic nationalism. In fact, no more robust Nationalist attempted the settlement of a great problem that has hitherto defied solution. But the services and sacrifices that he made in the attempt and, above all, the measure of success he attained were not equalled by those of any other leader. No higher tribute can be paid to the work of a patriot. That work will remain after his death and continue to inspire his fellow-countrymen to complete the task left unfinished by him. The country—and especially the rising generation—can indeed raise no better and worthier memorial to Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari than by making a vigorous and unceasing effort to bring about a complete and abiding Hindu-Muslim understanding and a renewed, united and irresistible Hindu-Muslim struggle for the freedom of the country.

Mussolini Has An Empire

It is a pity that King Victor Emmanuel, and not Signor Benito Mussolini, should have assumed the title of the Emperor of Abyssinia. No doubt the ambitions of the Fascist Dictator would have been more completely realized if the Abyssinian triumph had meant for him the *de jure* sovereignty over the conquered people. But, as it is, he is content to be the *de facto* sovereign and he addressed the huge gathering in Piazza Venezia with a grandiloquence and defiant braggadocio which excelled even his own previous performances. It was Mussolini, Dictator of Italy and of Abyssinia, speaking. He knew it and as he spoke the usual language of the triumphant free-booter, he might well have imagined himself in a Caesar's toga and triumphal poppy wreath. "Italy has at last got her Empire," he said, amidst uproarious applause, "a Fascist Empire which bears the indelible signs of the determination of the Roman emblem." The only indelible signs which a non-Fascist finds borne on the Fascist "Empire" are those of mutilated, poison-gassed bodies lying prostrate on the plains of Abyssinia; desolate villages; towns in ruins; bombed churches and hospitals; burnt farms and fields. And "this Empire is," as Mussolini said, "the goal to which for four-

teen years the eruptive energies of the young generation of Italy had been disciplined. This is the tradition of Rome!" Apparently there is no limit to the extent of a power-mad dictator's cruel self-complacency! It is with a feeling of relief that we turn from Mussolini's fulmination to Monsieur Blum, the prospective Premier of France. He is understood to have told Major Attlee that he fully agreed in principle with the British Labour Party in regard to sanctions against Italy and assured him that it is determined to see that the League emerged from the Italo-Abyssinian tangle with its prestige unimpaired. His optimism is rather unwarranted in the light of the League's recent scandalous betrayal of Abyssinia and the principle of collective security, and once he gets into office and the web of European diplomacy, he too may forget his pious Socialist hopes and participation with others in betraying Abyssinia. But if he does stick to his present views and insists on the League taking an uncompromising attitude of opposition to Fascist imperialism, he can not only redeem the international prestige of France which the Laval-Flandin policy has left so badly tarnished, but he can also save the League to a certain extent.

THE STRAITS CONVENTION

Russia Supports Turkey's Demands

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, April 13.

The recent note of the Turkish government to the signatories of the Lausanne Treaty in 1923, requesting a revision of the Straits convention, has been met by the Press of this country with great sympathy. All the Soviet press unanimously qualifies the act of the Turkish government as one having great political importance and particularly under the prevailing political circumstances, and is therefore considered being just in time.

Importance To Russia

The problems of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, it must be emphasised, are no less important for Soviet Russia than they are for Nationalist Turkey. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus are a gateway to Russia, and Turkey, their owner, the doorkeeper. It was for the possession of these inlets that Imperialistic Russia under the Tsars, shed abundant blood many centuries. And it was owing to this same reason that the Allies encountered enormous difficulties during the World War and when finally they did succeed in breaking a passage through, they caused enormous losses to Russia during the days of the Civil War and the intervention.

The Bolshevik regime in Russia, by a masterful change in policy, won the Turks over to their side and from blood-thirsty enemies that they had been for centuries, changed them into Soviet Russia's best friends. The "sick man" of Europe was changed into the strong and healthy supporter of the U.S.S.R., and without the consent and co-operation of whom no enemy of the Soviet Union can enter the southern territories of the Soviet Union, where soils, rich in minerals and plants, lie on the Black Sea shores. This is the main reason, besides others, why the Soviet Union wants and supports the strengthening and fortifying of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by the Turks.

Turkish Method Praised

"Izvestia", the official newspaper of the Soviet government, in an editorial, commenting on the Turkish note, writes: "The demilitarization of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles established under the Lausanne Treaty, together with the other provisions restricting Turkey's means of national defence, seriously menaces the security of important Turkish regions, including Istanbul." Further the editorial writes: "In raising the question of a revision of the Lausanne Treaty, Turkey is threatening no one. She merely desires to be reassured as to her security, and regards the fortification of the Straits as a necessary defensive measure, not directed against anyone."

"Turkey's methods of raising the questions of the Straits", continues the "Izvestia", contrasts favourably with the unilateral infringement by Germany of the Versailles Treaty and Locarno Treaty and Austria's infringement of the St. Germain Treaty. By choosing the path of negotiations and not of infringement Turkey thus gives to other nations an example of international loyalty, respect for existing agreements and concern for undisturbed peace and tranquillity."

Purely Defensive Demand

"As regards the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the Straits, 'Izvestia' goes on, 'it has repeatedly shown its respect for the sovereignty of the Turkish Republic over its own territory and this stand of the Soviet Government has remained unchanged up to the present.'"

Concluding the editorial, "Izvestia" writes: "Turkey's demand to fortify the Straits is purely defensive in character and in no way aggressive, which is borne out by the persistent policy of peace pursued by the Republic since its inception. It has supported all proposals and measures for strengthening peace. Turkey has always lined up with the countries defending peace and the security of nations. Therefore Turkey will really be the best guarantor of the security of the Straits, and it is to be hoped that in the forthcoming negotiations all the powers to which the government of the Turkish Republic sent its note will approach Turkey's proposal with proper attention and good-will."

Growth Of Soviet Press

The astonishing growth of the Soviet Press during the past years can be judged from the following statistics recently made public by the Central Book Archives. In 1913, before the World War, in

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

The Only Wise Course For The British Is To Make Friends With The Wafd

By
H. N. BRAILSFORD

King Fuad of Egypt was not without ability, had a genuine interest in several branches of science, and did much to foster advanced education, but that is all that can be truthfully said for him.

His ruling passion was acquisition, and he exerted from this little country, which has only 15,000,000 inhabitants, a Civil List of £840,000, more than five times what his predecessor received, and greater by more than a half than the income of our own King-Emperor.

This King was the head of a landed aristocracy descended from the Mamelukes and other mercenary soldiers who held it by the sword.

These "Turks" have never blended with the native population, and to this day many of them still talk Turkish in their homes. They thrive by exploiting a peasantry that lives in a misery, without, parallel save in India, I shall never forget my first impression of their villages. I supposed at the first glance that their hovels must be temporary shelters. But their squalid mud huts were permanent homes.

Of visible property, when I entered them, they were almost empty. A few reed mats on which to sleep and squat some earthen pots, a big jar to hold grain, and that was all.

Here the fellah leads his animal existence, and all that civilisation has thought and invented from the days of the Pharaohs down to Newton and Darwin is for him a sealed book.

Total illiteracy is the general rule, and of all the riches of human thought these wretches knew only some verses of the Koran and a few fairy tales. Yet, their labour from dawn to dusk with patient industry on the most fertile soil on our earth's surface,

which will yield three main crops each year.

But they are share-croppers on a yearly tenancy, and the wealth they draw from Nile mud flows infallibly to the idle landlord.

Struggle For Freedom

The story of Egypt through the last half-century turns on a complicated triangular duel between this Turkish landed aristocracy, the native masses, and the British occupation.

The usual tactic of Downing Street has been to lean on the Turks, to hold the masses in check, and alternately to use and humiliate the King.

The people's party, known as the Wafd, is Radical and Nationalist. It consists of the middle class, is led by lawyers and journalists, and followed by the peasant masses. I do not know whether it could raise them if it had the chance.

Nothing much can be done for them till the landlords are driven off the soil, though to create good modern schools in the villages would be a first step. But it has never had the chance.

During its brief intervals of power—it always wins any really free election—its energies have always been engaged in the struggle for national freedom against the British occupation, and for constitutional liberty against the King and the conservative Turkish pashas.

Up to a point the feudal magistrates and the new foreign capitalists; power made common cause; the peasant earned enough for both. The Wafd, at least, was their common enemy.

I will not attempt to tell the story of King Fuad's reign, save to remind the reader that he was allowed, and perhaps encouraged, to destroy the democratic constitution in 1923, that he ruled

thereafter as a nearly absolute despot, but had to promise, as he fell mortally ill and lost his grip, to restore it.

The Wafd is now virtually in power, though not in office, but that will certainly follow the elections, timed for next month. A King who is a minor can play no great part in the life of Egypt for some years to come. The issue is simplified.

Troops And 'Planes

What concerns us in this island is the discussion now proceeding in Cairo between the British authorities and a delegation representing a United Front of all the Egyptian parties.

Will it end in an honest Charter of Independence? The basis of negotiation is the Treaty so nearly concluded by Arthur Henderson and Dr. Dalton in 1930. It was a modest, enough concession of national autonomy.

Egypt became the perpetual ally of the British Empire, was bound to follow its foreign policy, while she accepted its military protection. But the military occupation was to be ended—or rather confined to a narrow strip of land, most of it desert, on either bank of the Suez Canal.

The chief gain was that the British garrison would be withdrawn from Cairo and Alexandria. In vain did we talk of independence so long as our regiments routed through the streets of the capital, and our aeroplanes droned above the minarets whenever the British Resident had a difference of opinion with the leaders of the Wafd.

Suay Of Rome

What Arthur Henderson conceded gladly will be granted more grudgingly by the present Government, if it is granted at all. (Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

SUBHAS DAY

The celebration of "Subhas Day" throughout the country yesterday, is a sufficient index of the keen indignation that is felt everywhere against the incarceration of one of India's great sons. Mr. Bose's arrest the moment he reached his motherland after a long exile abroad is only the latest, if the most blatant example of the Star-chamber methods that are yet being followed by the Government in spite of the peace that exists to-day. The suppression of civil liberties is at present one of the greatest problems facing the country. The endorsement by the public gatherings throughout the country, of the resolution passed by the Lucknow Congress in this connection, is a warning which Government will do well not to ignore.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

The most important part of the Congress resolution was its conclusion, which declared the people's determination to carry on their struggle for their rights despite Government's repression. That struggle will be more effective than it is if the President's suggestion of a united front to safeguard civil liberties is carried out speedily. It is encouraging to learn that the suggestion has so far received good response from various quarters, not the least gratifying being the enthusiastic support of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on behalf of the Nationalist Party. Many political bodies outside the Congress have time and again condemned Government's repressive policy. They should demonstrate their earnestness in the matter by supporting Pandit Jawaharlal's plan of a special Union to defend the people's civil liberties.

GOOD LUCK TO NAHAS PASHA

With the convincing majority that they gained in the recent Egyptian elections it was, of course, natural that the leader of the Wafdists, Nahas Pasha, should have been asked to form the Cabinet. This will be a really representative Government and will have the support of an overwhelming majority of Egyptians. It will thus be in their own interests if the British Government do not create difficulties for Nahas Pasha's ministry and carry on the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in a friendly spirit and on a basis of equality. The Regency too are

do not know yet the nature of its personnel would do well to realize that the best interests of the country lie in co-operating with the Wafdists and allowing them to run the Government to which they are constitutionally entitled. Nahas Pasha's Cabinet, representing as it does Egypt's national aspiration, has, of course, the good wishes of Indian nationalists.

LESSONS OF ABYSSINIA

Speaking at an Allahabad meeting on the occasion of the Abyssinia Day—which, according to the Congress President's instructions, was observed all over the country—President Jawaharlal Nehru clearly defined India's attitude towards the Abyssinian tragedy. "It is the international struggle of the forces of freedom against the forces of Imperialism and thus the fate of Abyssinia is not something distant and unrelated to us. It becomes part of our own larger struggle for freedom." This tragedy, as he said, has in it several lessons for Indians to learn. Lessons of heroic resistance to forces of Imperialist aggression, of the hypocrisy of the Great Powers and the utility of the League of Nations. And by holding country-wide demonstrations in sympathy with Abyssinian Indians have shown that they are not unmindful of the tragic significance of this grave wrong that has been done to Africa's last independent people.

EXTEND THE REFORM

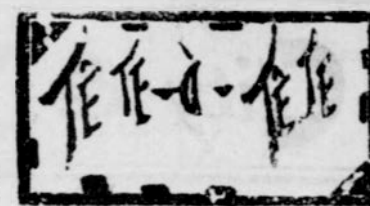
The C. P. Government have decided that, in the district of Jubbulpore, so much of the agricultural produce of wheat, and gram as is required for the cultivation of land for the next harvest (1936-37) and for the support of the judgment-debtors and his family and live-stock until the reaping of the harvest, shall be exempted from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree. The same arrangement applies to the agricultural produce of rice, juar, kon and kutki as is required for cultivation of land for the kharif harvest for 1936-37. The decision embodies a sound principle which benefits the community as well as the cultivator. We do not see why the policy should not be extended to the whole country.

AN URGENT BILL

Sardar Sant Singh's Bill, safeguarding the privilege of the members of the Legislature to get their speeches published in the papers, comes not a day too soon. Its urgency is due to the ruling of the President of the Legislative Assembly that under the present law no such privilege exists. Many think that the ruling is wrong; but in any case it is desirable to place this vital matter beyond any doubt. On the merits of the Bill there should be no doubts in the minds of liberty-loving people. Government, too, will do well not to oppose the Bill which only safeguards a right respected in all civilised countries enjoying any degree of representative Government. The right is also most reasonable for it is only to publish what Government themselves publish in their own reports.

Motor Toll

To The Editor of The Chronicle. Sir—At the time when Motor Taxation Consolidation Bill was introduced and passed, it was expected—we were told so—that all further motor taxation will disappear, but it still persists but under another name viz. "license fee". Here at Mahabeshwar a licence fee—rupee one—is charged for entering by motor in the local limits, not per day but for each 'trip', and every time one crosses the licence booth one has to pay. Further if licence is taken for a particular place, bungalow or point and one desires to go elsewhere, has to pay again. Thus the fee is not an extraction, but extortion, not valid at law and I understand that the matter is under the consideration of the W.I.A.A. to test its validity at law. And the Association is sitting on it and when it should move with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd it, in the motor age, and untrue to its name, is progressing with the rapidity of a bullock cart, perhaps on the principle of "safety first". By such slow action—inaction I will not call it—an impression is being created that it is emulating the glory of the League of Nations and finds its action rooted in inaction stand; and that it is more pro-aggressor viz. the Government than pro-people. It is time the W.I.A.A. took action, the need for



WITHOUT COMMENT

A very special significance attaches to our present meeting. In East Africa our soldiers have already carried the cause of civilisation far beyond the territories which the heroic efforts of a former generation had reached.

From the annual report of the Banca Commerciale Italiana presented in Milan.

It is stated in official quarters that the existing rights of other powers in Abyssinia such as Britain's rights on the waters of Lake Tsana and the French rights on Djibouti railway will be scrupulously respected.

—Rome report.

And hence the "realistic attitude" in Whitehall and Quai d'Orsay?

London, May 8. Grave disorders in Harar are recorded in an official despatch from the British Consul. The town is in the grip of rioters who are looting and burning.—Reuter.

Rome, May 8. Harar was definitely occupied yesterday.—Reuter.

We are inclined to believe both the reports.

"Looting and burning" is a glorious legacy from Imperial Rome. And Carthage and Abyssinia are no isolated examples.

According to a London message the League Council is unlikely to take a drastic step on Monday.

What a pity! But if it does decide after all to take a drastic step, may we suggest suicide as the appropriate one?

The message further informs us that the Council will "probably adjourn which will presumably mean that sanctions in the present form will continue."

And the present form is, of course, a complete void.

The "Times" states that the Council may well decide that the most useful measure at present is to make no move.

At present—and for ever!

President Roosevelt wishes to launch a campaign for house-building on a mass production basis.

Pinched the idea, perhaps, from our local Back Bay reclamation!

The Committee appointed by the Karachi Municipal Corporation to explore avenues of solving the problem of unemployment has recommended that a Trades School be opened for teaching two or three suitable trades.

To turn out skilled unemployed?

In his reply to Pandit Jawaharlal, Pandit Malaviya is stated to have "expressed his fullest sympathy with the movement and said that nothing would give him more pleasure than working with Pandit Jawaharlal for protecting the civil liberties of the people."

Not even working with the anti-Congress Mahasabhas for defeating the Congress in the coming elections?

The Government of India have published an Honours' List for the services rendered in connection with the Mohmand operations in the North-Western Frontier Province. The list includes several O.B.E.s.

There was no title, however, with the initials O.B.V. (Order of the Bombed Villages).

LOVE-AS IN HOLLYWOOD

Headline.

Life—as In Death!
Black—as In White!
Matter—as In The Void!

"Old Tom's going to marry Miss Flighly. She can ride swim, dance, sing, drive a racing car, and pilot an aeroplane. Real all-rounder!"
"They ought to get on fine. Old Tom's quite a good cook."

A Frenchman was visiting friends in England. He was invited with them to a silver wedding dinner-party. The next day he looked puzzled, and at last he said, "This English silver wedding, what is it?"

"Well," explained his friend, "our host and hostess have lived together happily for 25 years; so now their children and friends give them presents to celebrate it."

The Frenchman's face lit up with understanding. "Ah! I see! And yesterday they got married! Bravo the English silver wedding!"

such an action is greater as I reliably understand that another toll or licence bar is to be placed on motor traffic from Mahad side.

L. R. TAIRSEE.

Mahabeshwar, May 9.

Italian King Assumes Title Of Emperor

ROME SETS PROBLEM FOR LEAGUE

Ethiopian Delegate Is No Representative

ROME, May 10. It is officially announced that the Italians have occupied Dire Dawa.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of the Emperor immediately.

It is noteworthy that Sgr. Mussolini's speech did not mention the League or other Powers with interests in Abyssinia.

It is presumed that Baron Aloisi will refuse to discuss the Abyssinian question in Geneva on Monday, deny the right of Mr. Waldi Marian as "subject" of the new Emperor and claim that he alone represents Abyssinia.—Reuter.

ATLEE TO CONFER WITH LEON BLUM

PARIS, May 9. Contact between British Labour and the Front Populaire which may have far reaching results in international sphere was made to-day when Maj. Atlee, leader of the Opposition in the Commons, arrived for Conference with M. Leon Blum, France's prospective Front Populaire Premier.

According to Labour circles in London Maj. Atlee is urging M. Blum to stand firm on the policy of sanctions.—Reuter.

Blum's Assurance To British Labour Party

PARIS, May 9. M. Blum is understood to have told Major Atlee that he fully agreed in principle with the British Labour Party in regard to sanctions against Italy and assured him that he is determined to see that the League emerged from the Italo-Ethiopian tangle with its prestige unimpaired as little as possible. He agreed there should be constant contact between the French Socialists and the British Labour Party in the coming weeks.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER ABYSSINIA

Badoglio To Be First Viceroy

Rome, May 9. The Fascist Grand Council met at 10 p.m. and rose at 10/10 p.m. after which the Cabinet met for three minutes. Sgr. Mussolini then made a speech before a huge crowd and announced the official decree which places the Empire of Ethiopia under the full and entire sovereignty of Italy.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel assumes the title of Emperor of Abyssinia. Abyssinia will be ruled by a Governor-General with the title of Viceroy and the Governors of Eritrea and Somaliland will be under him. Marshal Badoglio will be the Viceroy of Abyssinia.—Reuter.

FASCISM HAS AN EMPIRE AT LAST

Mussolini's Warning To Powers

ROME, May 10. Sgr. Mussolini in the course of his speech said that Italy has at last got her Empire, a Fascist Empire which bears the indelible signs of the determination of the power of the Roman emblem. It is an Empire of peace, because Italy wants peace for herself and all; but we shall defend it against anyone who opposes us with arms. This empire is the goal to which for 14 years the eruptive energies of the young generation of Italy had been disciplined. This is the tradition of Rome, which, after conquering, associated herself with the defeated peoples with her destiny.

This closes a period of our history and opens another with an immense door way towards the possibilities of the future. Will you be worthy of it? There was a roar of assent from the crowd. Sgr. Mussolini said this cry is like a great oath which binds you before God, men to life and death. The crowd throughout the speech showed such frantic enthusiasm that the Duce hardly made one sentence without interruption with bursts of applause.—Reuter.

NEGUS' FAITH IN LEAGUE

Hopes Reparation Will Be Sought From Aggressor Member

JERUSALEM, May 9. The "Nation" which placed complete faith in the League (whereof Ethiopia is still a member) cannot believe that the League will not seek reparation against another member which it condemned as aggressor," said the Emperor in a statement to the press here to-day.

"We ask that justice be done to protect a weak nation against the stronger one."—Reuter.

TENSE ATMOSPHERE

ROME, May 10. It is estimated that 200,000 people gathered at Piazza Venezia to hear Sgr. Mussolini's historic announcement. The garrison at Rome was drawn up round the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The building's square was lit with torches and hundreds of electric bulbs. All streets in the centre of the City were blocked with dense traffic. The atmosphere was tense expectation. Churches bells were pealing at intervals.

British Subjects Safe

ADEN, May 9. All British Subjects in Harar are safe according to a message from Reuter's correspondent with the Italian Southern Army. The message says that the town was completely sacked but order was restored and marauders disarmed. The members of the French Catholic Mission, Swedish and Finnish Red Cross are also safe. Armed bands are still roaming the surrounding hills.—Reuter's Special.

Indian Guard At Addis Ababa Congratulated

SIMLA, May 10. The following message of congratulation has been sent from the Secretary of State for India to the Legation Guard at Addis Ababa.

"It begins, 'I was much pleased though not surprised, to hear of the splendid work done in the very trying conditions by the men under your command. Please accept my congratulations upon the services which reflect credit on the Indian Army as a whole.'—A. P.

Sikh Guard Wounded

ADDIS ABABA, May 9. Despite their heroic behaviour and their magnificent constant work, only one of Sikhs of British legation guard was wounded.—Reuter.

Eden For Geneva

LONDON, May 9. Whilst Mr. Eden who left Croydon at 19/00 hours is flying to Paris "en route" to Geneva for the League meeting on Monday, Par's reports state that M. Flan-din is unable to attend the meeting owing to ill health. M. Paul Boncour will lead the French delegation.

ANGLO-FRENCH EMBARRASSMENT

PARIS, May 10. Authoritative French quarters express no surprise, but do not disguise the embarrassment caused especially to Britain and France: "That was what we expected," was only comment of Mr. Edens' entourage before leaving Geneva.

ABYSSINIA IS CLOSED COUNTRY

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, May 9. Abyssinia is a closed country and nobody is permitted to cross the frontier, except the railway staff, carrying an Italian visa, according to the latest message from Djibouti.

French troops had sharp action with the rioters and looters at Dire Dawa. French guards checked the pillage of the Customs House by the local police, whereupon the population joined sides against the French. The latter speedily got the upperhand with machine-guns.

Member Of Abyssinian Govt. Reaches Djibouti

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, May 9. The last member of the Abyssinian Government, Ras Faltagagne, reached Djibouti after an exciting train ride followed by a train of Italian troops who dropped detachments at all key-points. The sicker of the first train coaled frantically as the train ran the gauntlet of armed marauders the whole of the journey.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

CAIRO, May 9. The first contingent of troops for Palestine left Egypt by air this evening. Other troops are standing by ready.—Reuter.

AMERICA WON'T RECOGNISE NEW REGIME

WASHINGTON, May 10. Little doubt is felt that the United States would adhere to the Stimson doctrine to decline to recognise the new situation brought about by force. The public generally now accept this as a fundamental of American policy.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY

BERLIN, May 10. Official circles decline to comment declaring that they preserved a neutral attitude throughout and this has not changed. "Berliner Tageblatt" says that it is a big phantom of fate that the Caesarian Title should return to life not in Rome by Byzantium, but in Africa. By the Duce's act, Africa has moved nearer Europe creating new questions and new dangers.

MINOR STATES MOST DISTURBED

GENEVA, May 10. Speculation is rife as to what the powers are likely to do, specially England and France. It is felt that France, though she had been willing to some extent turn a blind eye, Italy's aggression never contemplated such a radical result. All minor States are the most disturbed.

NEUTRAL POWERS AND A NEW LEAGUE

(SPECIAL CABLE.) GENEVA, May 10. The meeting of the neutral Powers and the representative of Spain and Switzerland came to no decision. The spokesmen of the group on the Council of Danish Foreign Minister will await the course of events and act in consultation with colleagues. It is understood that the feeling at the meeting was that the failure of the League to protect Ethiopia should not preclude the possibility of securing firmer foundations for the present League. But if impossible at present to get any really concrete results, it would be agreeable to consider the formation of a new League based on principles and rights.

Sir Eric Phipps To Interview Hitler

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, May 9. Sir Eric Phipps is expected to see Herr Hitler, early next week on the points arising from the British questionnaire. Sir Eric's intrusions in this connection are contained in a despatch from Mr. Eden, which instructs him to explain that the points in the questionnaire are not exhaustive and that there are other matters which will have to be raised at a later date. Among these it is understood will be the question as to what Germany means by her claim of "Colonial Equality" and there is little doubt that the Colonial question will be one of the matters touched on in the Hitler-Phipps interview.

Germany's Proposed Return To League Welcomed

(SPECIAL CABLE.) GENEVA, May 9. The so-called "Neutral" Powers at a private meeting to-day discussed the general situation arising

WAFDIST GOVT. FOR EGYPT

Nahas Pasha As Premier Forms New Cabinet

(SPECIAL CABLE.) CAIRO, May 10. Nahas Pasha has been invited to form the Cabinet.—Reuter. Nahas Pasha has formed an entirely Wafdist Cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister for the Interior, Messrs. Makram Ebeid as Minister of Finance, Wasfi Ghali Pasha as Foreign Minister, Abdel Gomaa as Commerce Minister, Gen. Ali Fahmy Pasha as Minister for war and marine, and Mahmoud Nokrashi as Minister of Communications.

AIRMAN DROUILLET ARRESTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.) VILLACOUBLAY, May 9. Airman Mr. Drouillet returned to the aerodrome here this evening and was immediately arrested despite protests of his counsel, the well-known barrister, Mr. Jean Legrand, who flew with him from Rome and there was a scuffle between his friends and the gendarmes.

WORLD NOT WILLING TO COMMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.) May 10. Officials all over the world greet Sgr. Mussolini's proclamation with great reserve and everywhere all are reluctant to comment.

Graziani Gets Promotion

(SPECIAL CABLE.) ROME, May 9. The King on advice of Sgr. Mussolini promoted Gen. Graziani to be Marshal of Italy.

EFFECT OF FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

Nervousness In Foreign Exchanges

(Special Cable.) LONDON, May 9. The money market.—The chief occupation in this section appeared to be watching the rising temperature of French Franc and the flight of capital from the presumed dying patient. This exodus had somewhat depressing effect on the tendency of discount rates, and, furthermore, widened the stream of money available for short-term engagements, which, although satisfactory to borrowers, often prevented lenders from obtaining remunerative rates. Very active and nervous conditions again prevailed in foreign exchanges. Sterling after further strengthening fell back, owing to rumoured support of France by the Bank of France, and covering by speculators. Wall Street was quietly steady.

Viceroy's Farewell To Burma Satrap

SIMLA, May 10. The following is the text of the farewell telegram from H. E. the Viceroy to Sir Hugh Stephenson:—Lady Linlithgow and I wish you both a happy and enjoyable journey. You carry with you the good wishes of all who have worked with you and the gratitude of India and Burma for so many years of devoted and distinguished service.—A. P.

ing out of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the failure of sanctions to end war. The meeting, which was attended by four Scandinavian and Dutch Foreign Ministers, agreed to wait and see what Britain and France proposed. Spanish and Swiss delegates will attend the subsequent meeting.

The Neutral Powers view with sympathy the eventual return of Germany to the League.

FOR REGIONAL AGREEMENTS?

Baltic Entente's Support

(SPECIAL CABLE.) TALLINN, May 9. A communique issued after the Conference of the Baltic Entente comprising Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia expresses confidence in the League as still the best guarantee of peace and offers to participate in common action to remedy certain defects in its construction and asks for equality of guarantees of security, which in the reformed League System should be given to different regions in Europe.

The Conference also offers collaboration in the general system of collective security in Europe.

Dr. M. A. ANSARI

Biographical Sketch

With the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari passes away one of the great Indians of our times. He was actively associated with the work of the Indian National Congress for over two decades. He presided over the Indian National Congress in Madras in 1927 and over the Indian National Convention in 1928 in Calcutta. He had been a member of the Working Committee of the Congress for several years past and only retired from it last year owing to ill-health. He was the founder of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

He also founded the Nationalist Muslim Party and was its President until he retired from active politics. Apart from the freedom of his country no cause was dearer to him than that of Hindu-Muslim unity and he devoted his life-time to bringing about a permanent Hindu-Muslim unity.

JAMIA MILLIA Among the great achievements of Doctor Ansari's life is the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) which he helped to found and of which he was the Chancellor till his death. This institution which he nursed and reared so lovingly may well be regarded as the legacy that the great patriot leaves behind him to the nation. The Jamia is the manifestation of his efforts for national education and will ever stand as a living tribute to the eminent Hindu-Muslim unity.

EARLY EDUCATION Doctor Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari was born in 1880 and received his education at Muir Central College Allahabad, and later at the Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan). After graduating in 1900, he went abroad and joined the University of Edinburgh where he distinguished himself in the study of medicine and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. He then received recognition of his medical talents by being appointed in succession House Surgeon of the Charing Cross Hospital, London, Resident Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, London, and Clinical Assistant, St. Peter's Hospital London. He was perhaps the first Indian doctor to be appointed to such important posts in British hospitals.

TURKISH MEDICAL MISSION After ten years study in Europe he returned to India and at once threw himself in national work. Along with Maulana Mohamed Ali he organised and led the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey which rendered valuable humanitarian services. On return from Turkey he took a leading part in the Home Rule agitation of 1917-1918. In 1920 he was elected President of the All-India Muslim League and in 1922 of the Khilafat Conference. He was one of the prominent leaders of the Khilafat and Satyagraha movements of 1920-22.

He may be said to have founded the Khilafat Conference with his stirring address that he delivered as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Muslim League. It was in this address that he had outlined the policy which was to manifest itself in the formation of the Khilafat Conference and later on developed into the Khilafat agitation. This address was confiscated by the Government but its message of freedom and sympathy for the Islamic countries suffering, like India under the yoke of Imperialism, spread like wild fire through the country.

In 1922 he went to England with the second Khilafat Deputation which had been invited by the British Government.

ASSOCIATION WITH CONGRESS. Along with the Muslim League and the Khilafat, Dr. Ansari now became associated with the Congress and participated with zeal and vigour in all its activities. In spite of the heavy demand that his rising medical practice had upon his time, he never gave himself respite from political work. A staunch and sincere nationalist, the question of Hindu-Muslim unity was always uppermost in his mind. He worked for it untiringly, unceasingly and always hopefully. His devotion to the Congress was unflinching and his nationalism was never soiled by one little spot of communalism. He dissociated himself even with organizations which he had himself helped to found, as soon as he saw in them communal tendencies. In 1923 he was appointed a member of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee whose report was divided Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Vithalbal Patel supporting Council entry and Dr. Ansari, Mr. Rajgopalachari and Mr. Kasturiranga Iyer opposing it.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT

In 1927 he received the greatest honour which Indians can bestow on any of their countrymen and was elected President of the Indian National Congress Madras Session. In his year of a Presidency at a Conference of all parties held in Bombay a Committee with Pandit Motilal Nehru as President was appointed to draft a Swaraj constitution, when this report was published, Maulana Shaukat Ali some Muslims opposed part of the report relating to Hindu-Muslim problem. But Dr. Ansari started the Nationalist Muslim Party to popularize the recommendations of the Nehru Report and induce Muslims to participate in the National Struggle. Toward the end of 1923 he presided over the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta which considered the Nehru Report.

'Largest Body Of Self- Sacrificing Persons'

AHRAR LEADER'S TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

Punjab Will No Longer Be Stronghold Of Communalists, He Assures

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 9. Paying an eloquent tribute to the Congress as the largest body of self-sacrificing persons in the course of his Presidential Address to All-India Ahrars' Conference which opened here yesterday, Chaudhri Atzal Haq declared that the Majlis Ahrar have often worked with the Congress for the attainment of the country's freedom. Proceeding Mr. Haq said that

the Majlis Ahrars had never countenanced anyone maligning the Congress on their platform and stressed the dire need for evolving a common line of action at this critical period of India's history. He was confident that the Punjab will no longer be the stronghold of reactionaries and communalists. Ahrars have much in common with the Congress, proceeded the speaker and outlined the programme of action to be followed.

Session. In his year of a Presidency at a Conference of all parties held in Bombay a Committee with Pandit Motilal Nehru as President was appointed to draft a Swaraj constitution, when this report was published, Maulana Shaukat Ali some Muslims opposed part of the report relating to Hindu-Muslim problem. But Dr. Ansari started the Nationalist Muslim Party to popularize the recommendations of the Nehru Report and induce Muslims to participate in the National Struggle. Toward the end of 1923 he presided over the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta which considered the Nehru Report.

He had meanwhile gained great reputation as one of India's foremost physicians and surgeons but he never allowed professional or personal consideration to stand in the way of national services. In the non-co-operation movement of 1930 he again took a leading role and went to jail twice in 1930 and 1932.

It is an indication of his great medical reputation that even when he was in jail in the Punjab, patients from so far as Bengal would come to get prescriptions from him on specified interviewing days. And it used to be an interesting spectacle to see this prisoner holding his consultations in the Jailor's Office. In fact the jail where he was lodged was the envy of all other jails as all the inmates as well as the staff had opportunities of having themselves treated by this great healer of the sick.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

In April 1934, he called an informal Conference of All-India leaders at Delhi where it was decided to contest the Assembly Election. Dr. Ansari suggested this step in order as he said to rid the country of the political paralysis that had overtaken it. The All-India Congress Committee at its Patna meeting ratified the decision of the Delhi Conference and appointed Doctor Ansari President of the Congress Parliamentary Board to conduct the elections and control the legislative activity of the Congress. In this capacity too he did excellent work at considerable loss of time and health.

It was in elucidation of the Congress Parliamentary Programme that, at a historic speech in Bombay, Doctor Ansari, placed before the country the idea of a Constituent Assembly as the only means of framing a constitution for India.

In April last year he retired from active politics for reasons of health and had since then been devoting his time to the affairs of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) which he had helped to found in 1922 and of which, at his death, he was the Chancellor.

He was so much devoted to the Jamia that he would sometimes spend his whole day sitting under the sun and watching the construction of the Jamia building at Okhla, 8 miles from Delhi. And it is probably in accordance with his own wish that he has been buried in proximity to these Jamia Buildings which he loved so much.

As an eminent surgeon, Dr. Ansari had devoted several years to the study of the question of rejuvenation—and as a result of his research he wrote and published only three months back his book "Regeneration in Man", a book which has been widely acknowledged to be one of the most authoritative book on this subject.

MAHATMA MOTORS TO NANDI HILLS

BANGALORE, May 10. Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi arrived this morning from Madras looking well despite the long rail journey. Sardar Patel and Mr. Desai arrived half an hour earlier. Gandhi was cheered by large crowds gathered at the station to meet him crying "Gandhi ki Jai" and "Vandemataran." Gandhi motored immediately to Kumarapark Government Guest House where another large crowd awaited to give him warm reception. The party had an hour's rest in Bangalore. The Dewan of Mysore and the Chief Secretary met Mahatma Gandhi at Kumarapark. Dr. Subbarao, Government Surgeon, examined Gandhi at Kumarapark and stated that he was in excellent health.

The party left for Nandi Hills where Mahatma Gandhi stays for a fortnight.—A.P.

NEED OF LEAGUE OF SUPPRESSED NATIONS

NAGPUR, May 9. A resolution sympathising with Abyssinia, protesting against the "Imperialism of Italy", and suggesting the formation of a League of Suppressed and Anti-Imperial Nations was adopted at a meeting held in connection with Addis Ababa Day to-night under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee. Mr. P. K. Salve presiding. Doctor N. B. Khare moved the resolution which was supported by many other Congressmen.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI SHOCKED

Maulana Shaukat Ali interviewed said:

"What a terrible shock, I received as soon as I reached the Khilafat House after an absence of about 5 months! Dr. Ansari was more than a brother to me, especially as he was devoted to Maulana Mohammed Ali and took his 'tantrams' always with a smile of affection and indulgence. He was kind to me and most affectionate, bullying me whenever he wanted me to do anything just as Mahomed Ali used to bully him. I enjoyed his affectionate and angry exhortations, and since the untimely death of Mr. Sherwani, last year, I had made up my mind never to cross Ansari, a dear and beloved and humble co-worker. He was hard-working in his profession, but always interested in the welfare of the country, to which he sacrificed even his life, which was very dear to us all. The shock is terrible though I know his heart was giving him trouble and only the other day at Delhi, he told me that he might collapse any day. Yet I never expected the sad event so soon and I thought he had many more years to serve India and Islam. A great friend, a brother, a brave gentleman has passed away and India has lost one of her noblest sons. May God rest his soul in peace."

WHY WORRY?

Your all worries solved at modern terms. Apply—"THE ASTRO-PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE," opp: "Star Bakery," Dardar, G.I.P. Time: 3 to 7 p.m.

Challenge For Trial Not Taken Up Yet

Bombay Condemns Subhas Bose's Detention

EX-M. P. ASHAMED OF UN-BRITISH PRINCIPLE OF DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

The Subhas Bose Day was observed in Bombay at a mass meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the chair. Representatives of various organisations participated in the proceedings, to protest against the encroachment on civil liberties of the people.

The resolution passed at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress was endorsed unanimously.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over the meeting, said that he had interviewed Subhas Babu at the Yeravda Prison on Saturday.

Mr. Nariman said that there was an impression in the world that British justice was fair and afforded an opportunity to the accused to vindicate himself, before a court of law. And in this country one of the foremost leaders was interned indefinitely without a chance of a trial. Subhas Bose issued a challenge that he should be incarcerated in a court of law. But the Government was not willing to do so. Was it not due to the fact that there was no evidence against Subhas Bose, which could stand the test of legal proceedings? asked the speaker.

It was a tragedy that in India, men like Subhas Babu and the late Mr. Saklatwala, who were honoured and respected by the nation were treated as exiles and were not allowed to return to their motherland. Subhas Bose passed the Indian Civil Service examination and returned to India. He could have earned thousands of rupees if he so wished. But responding to the call of the country he sacrificed everything and joined the Civil Disobedience movement in 1921. Ever since, he remained a loyal servant of the country and was incarcerated a number of times.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then moved the resolution, (already adopted in the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress).

CIVIL LIBERTIES LEAGUE
Mr. Nagindas said that he placed the resolution before them for their endorsement. There could be no shade of opinion in the country, political or otherwise, which would oppose such a resolution. Every one in India would be at one with the views expressed in the resolution. He drew attention to the last portion of the resolution, in which the Indians were exhorted to continue their struggle until freedom was achieved. He referred to the invitation of the President of the Indian National Congress to various political organisations in the country to form the Civil Liberties League, and hoped that there would be a spontaneous and effective response to the invitation, because he felt that the resolution was such that all could stand united on the same platform.

He then moved the following resolution:—
"This Congress has learnt with indignation of the arrest under Regulation III of 1818, of Sri Subhas Bose, on his return to India after long exile, when he was on his way to attend this session of the Congress. This Congress considers it a further and significant proof of how British Imperialism continues to use its full apparatus of repression to prevent normal political and personal life in India. To Shri Subhas Chandra Bose the Congress sends its warm greeting and sympathy.
The Lucknow Congress resolution on suppression of Civil Liberties was also embodied in the resolution.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in seconding the resolution said that with the increasing influence and strength of the Indian National Congress, the repression of liberties in the country had become more acute. Freedom of speech and writing were attacked and in Bengal civil liberties had almost ceased to exist. The detention of Mr. Subhas Bose was the latest and most reprehensible example of the suppression of civil liberty. Mr. Brelvi hoped that those outside the Congress, who were patriots, would respond to the appeal of the Congress President and come forward to form the Civil Liberties Union and thus co-operate with Congressmen in the interests of national welfare.

ORGANISE MASSES.
Mrs. Maniben Mulli said that extermination and internment of political workers had become a

daily feature in the present regime. The only solution to the ills of the country lay in the successful united effort of the people of the country through mass organisation and through transfer of power to the workers.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shrivastava, said that if there was fairness in British justice, as was claimed, at least there was not as far as India was concerned. For hardly had Subhas Babu set his feet on the Indian soil when he was taken prisoner. It was a matter for shame for any Britisher, that even the ordinary trial should be denied to Subhas Babu.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally felt that the incarceration of Subhas Babu, when he returned to India broken down in health revealed the potentialities of the political ideology of which Subhas Babu was a sound exponent. Subhas Babu realised that as long as the masses in the country did not join the Congress to present a united front, there was no salvation for the country. India's freedom movement represented the freedom movement of all the oppressed nations in the world.

Mr. V. R. Bhide appealed to one and all that when civil liberties were threatened, it was the duty of every Indian, irrespective of other considerations, to unite.

MARDY JONES' TRIBUTE TO ANSARI.

Mr. Mardy Jones former Member of Parliament, then addressed the meeting. He said that he had to apologise to the audience as he was able to speak in his mother tongue (English) only. He wished to speak in an Indian tongue, but he did not know it. Though he did not understand what was said at the meeting, he could catch the spirit of the speakers, and the audience.

He heard with great sorrow the news of the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari, whom he had the privilege of meeting for the first time in the Indian National Congress which met in 1927 in Madras and where Dr. Ansari presided. Since then he often met Dr. Ansari in London. He was one of the great Indians of modern times, as the "Bombay Chronicle" had said of him. His devotion to India should be taken as an inspiration to all Indians. Hindus and Muslims to join hands and put up a united front, for attaining Swaraj.

"They met that evening to protest against the detention of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.
"I cannot for the life of me understand why this antiquated and old Regulation III was utilised as a modern weapon in the administration of Law," he added.

DENIED FIRST PRINCIPLE OF BR. JUSTICE.

It was a moot point in Law whether the operation of this Regulation was legal, and was not in violation of the first principle of British justice, namely, "every one is innocent until it is proved that he is guilty." This principle should apply to the length and breadth of the British Empire, not excluding India. How could Mr. Bose or any one could be proved to be guilty without any trial? As a Britisher, he was ashamed of this procedure.

Referring to the book written by Mr. Subhas Bose, (banned in India), Mr. Mardy Jones, said that it was a brilliant exposition of the Indian position and the needs of to-day. There was not a line of sedition in it.

REPRESSION, MENACE TO INDIA'S PROGRESS
Referring to the policy of repression, he considered it a characteristic of the Willingdon regime, inaugurated with the arrival of Lord Willingdon, and he hoped would end with his departure. He hoped that the new Viceroy would adopt a saner and a juster policy. The policy of repression was a great menace to the peace and progress of India. It was high time that the new Viceroy turned his guns on his own officials.

India was about to exercise power under the new Constitution, which would be inaugurated by the new Viceroy. Next year about this time, the Coronation of the new King would take place. The Congress would be faced with the problem of deciding its future policy when the new Constitution came into force, under a new

FUNERAL CORTEGE Buried In Jamia's New Site

NEW DELHI, May 10.

At 10-30 a.m. the funeral procession left Dr. Ansari's bungalow accompanied by over a thousand persons. The procession was taken to the Jumma Masjid where the cortege was led at the foot of the mosque and prayers offered, despite pressure from Congress workers and other citizens the idea of taking the procession through the city was abandoned due to intense heat, and the cortege was taken to the Jamia Millia in a lorry bearing the Congress and black flags, and followed by about 40 cars and buses. Jamia is the institution which was born and brought up under Dr. Ansari's personal care. This was the institution which Dr. Ansari loved most and, consequently, he was buried in Jamia's new site at 2-45 this afternoon.

Dr. Ansari was the founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "National Call." Dr. Ansari leaves behind another widow (a European) and son by her who are both at present in England.

THE STRAITS CONVENTION

(Continued from page 6.)

Tsarist Russia there were 360 newspapers and a small number of magazines in all 250 centres of the country. During the course of 1935, in 4,000 settled localities, stretching from the Pamirs to the Arctic, there were published 12,368 newspapers and 2,000 magazines. In this number, it is understood, newspapers were published in the villages and in the factories. They are published in 74 different languages spoken in the U. S. S. R.

Troops From Egypt

JERUSALEM, May 10.
A battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers has arrived at Lydda from Egypt.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

5TH INDIAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, May 10.
The Indian Swaraj League at a meeting decided to call the Fifth Indian Political Conference at Britain in July, in co-operation with the Trade Union and Labour Party movements. It is expected that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will attend.—Reuter.

M. LEON BLUM'S PLAIN SPEAKING

PARIS, May 10.
A speech which will have an important bearing on the future of Government's policy was delivered by M. Leon Blum, addressing the Socialist Congress. "There is much damage to be repaired and many wounds to be dressed," he declared. "Our object will be to re-establish confidence in Europe, give back to the League material and moral cohesion, recreate international solidarity, ideas of mutual assistance and progressive disarmament. The financial problem is important, but less grave than the problems of war and peace, unemployment and low wages." M. Blum added that he had been urged to take power immediately but he declined.—Reuter.

Viceroy and a new King.
If a new spirit was to be fostered, every political prisoner from the prince to the peasant should be released.

He considered Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the greatest men in India. He was present at the Caxton Hall meeting, when Jawaharlal was given farewell. His Presidential address at Lucknow was a wise courageous and statesmanlike one. If India wanted "Poorna Swaraj", the speaker considered that united front was most essential. Every Hindu and Muslim should learn to be Indian first. If India were free to-day, Abyssinia would not have been conquered by the Italians. He wished Indians Godspeak on their path of progress.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi speaking next said that there were only two parties in the countries, the ruler, whether they be the Government in British India or the Princes in the Indian States, and the people whether of Indian India or British India. It was unfortunately true that the civil liberties of both the peoples were under equal menace. He appealed for a united front of the people of British India and of the Indian States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting terminated after "Vande Mataram" was sung.

PLACED COUNTRY BEFORE EVERYTHING

(Continued from page 1)

for his views and unbounded confidence in his judgment. The void created by the passing away of Dr. Ansari was hard to fill. No cause was dearer to him than that of Hindu-Muslim Unity. He was a true Nationalist and a firm Nationalist; than he could not be found even in the Congress. He made every possible effort for the achievement of that unity, believing as he did that without Hindu-Muslim Unity, freedom could not be won. It was, therefore, necessary for every Indian to follow in his footsteps for the fulfilment of the mission of communal unity.

Mr. Brelvi said that he had the privilege of being a personal friend of Dr. Ansari, and as such knew how hard Dr. Ansari worked for the cause of communal unity and the sacrifices he made in cementing this unity and in the cause of freedom were immense. Dr. Ansari had earned thousands, but died a poor man, having spent almost everything in the cause of the country. His name would ever be remembered in India for the service he had rendered in bringing about a better understanding between the two communities. Soon a time would come, when as a fruition of his efforts, Hindus and Muslims would stand shoulder to shoulder in their march towards independence. Dr. Ansari's name would be written in the history of India, by a future historian, for his service in the cause of national unity.

PLACED COUNTRY BEFORE ALL

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shrivastava, speaking next, observed that few men in India enjoyed the confidence and affection of the nation as Dr. Ansari had enjoyed. His great desire was that India should attain independence, and Hindus and Muslims should live in peace as brothers. In his thought, word and deed, he was a sincere patriot and nationalist, and placed country before everything else. Dr. Ansari always stood by the Indian National Congress and rendered great sacrifices for the Congress and the country. A special responsibility lay on the Hindus and the Muslims in working together for communal harmony in view of his sad and sudden demise.

Mr. Chagla felt that the death of Dr. Ansari was a staggering blow to the cause of Indian national movement. In his thoughts, actions and outlook on life, he was an Indian first and foremost, and whatever services he rendered to the country he did so as an Indian. He stood out a tall stalwart figure as a sharp perspective against rampant communalism. With all his idealism, Dr. Ansari was a practical statesman and he could be called the father of the Congress Parliamentary Board. He was criticised at the beginning, but he succeeded in winning the Congress to his view, and showed that his policy would be successful.

GOD'S GOOD MAN

Dr. Ansari was a gentleman, without guile or subterfuge. He was God's good man. At a time when the Congress stood at cross-roads, it was really a tragedy that the country should be deprived of such a practical statesman as Dr. Ansari. It was the duty of every one to strive for the same ideals and objects, which Dr. Ansari had kept in view.

Maulana Shaikat Ali recalled the days when Dr. Ansari arrived in India and decided to come into the field of politics, because Dr. Ansari realised that if Indians wanted to march on the path of progress, the first thing they should do was to secure power for themselves.

Referring to the passing away of Dr. Ansari, the Maulana said that ever since Dr. Ansari had returned from the jail, he had been complaining of heart-trouble, but he did not expect that death would claim him so soon.

Dr. Ansari loved India and Islam and above everything else, he had striven for communal unity, having realised that there was no salvation for this country, unless the people were united.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Maulana Shaukat Ali made a fervent appeal to the people to unite and carry forward the message of Dr. Ansari's life.

The resolution was then carried all standing in silence.

Azana Election President Of Spain

MADRID, May 10.
Senor Manuel Azana has been elected President of the Spanish Republic supported by all Left parties and receiving 753 votes out of 911 in the Cortes.—Reuter's Special.

DIED PREMATURELY IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

come to all established interests. But Doctor Ansari was not merely a politician, or even a cultured and refined gentleman. He was these; but he was something more. By temperament, he was cast for a scholar, a researcher in the mysteries of nature. Against the thousands who knew him as a gentleman, and millions who knew him as a political leader, there may hardly be scores who knew him as a scientist ever intent upon probing into the secrets of life and the purpose of existence. Even those who profited from his practice as a medical man rarely perceived the savant in the Doctor. And yet he was, in taste and work, a savant of no mean order. His work on "Regeneration in Man" is but the earnest of more things of the kind to come from his pen and as the fruit of his researches, particularly after he was freed from the cares of active political leadership, when, alas, Death laid its cruel hand upon the savant, and for ever blighted before it had bloomed the flower that might have been. **REQUIESCAT IN PACE.**

HE STOOD UNSWAYED BY COMMUNALISM

NAGPUR, May 10.

"One of the very few Muslims, who consistently remained with the Congress without being swayed by communalism, has passed away," said Dr. Khare, M. L. A., who was shocked when the Associated Press conveyed him the news of Dr. Ansari's death.

"When I met Dr. Ansari about a month ago at Delhi and enquired about his health he referred to his heart trouble, our common complaint, and said 'Why you too know what it means'; but who could foresee that the sad end of that glorious and patriotic career was so near."

GAP IN BAND OF HEROES

Mr. M. Samiullah Khan, President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, expressing sorrow over Dr. Ansari's death, said that the loss would be heavily felt by Indians, particularly by the Muslims. "His death leaves a gap in the band of heroes who valiantly fought for the cause of the motherland".—A. P.

CHAMPION OF HINDU- MUSLIM UNITY

BOMBAY, May 10

Mr. S. A. Brelvi comments on the death of Dr. Ansari as follows:—
I am too much overwhelmed with grief to give adequate expression to my feelings over the sudden death of Dr. Ansari. He was to me more than a friend, philosopher and guide. If there was one man who, more than even Mahatma Gandhi, strove with unbounded optimism and unceasing vigilance, to promote the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity, it was Dr. Ansari; and to those who knew him it is a literal truth that he died prematurely as a result of his activities in this cause as well as in the cause of his country's freedom—activities carried on in disregard of his health. His friendship was a liberal education in itself. He had many friends and no enemies. We shall never see his like again.—A. P.

Stalwart Fighter For Country's Freedom

PATNA, May 10.

Interviewed on Dr. Ansari's death, Babu Rajendra Prasad said:—"I was shocked to hear the sad news of Dr. Ansari's death. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, and that was the cause of his resignation from the Working Committee last year. At Lucknow, none of us could have imagined it was to be our last meeting. He was a staunch nationalist who never allowed himself to be deflected from his nationalism and a stalwart fighter in the cause of India's freedom. His death removes from the public life of the country a person of high patriotism, universally popular among his co-workers and others, and creates a gap which it is difficult to fill. Our heartfelt sympathies go to the bereaved family, and the bereaved city of Delhi, and the country can offer them the consolation that their sorrow is shared by all".—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 7)

dairying. For all these industries, the latest improvements made were exhibited and explained by the workers and volunteers. There were also numerous posters emphasising various aspects of these industries and of agricultural improvement and there were demonstrations of manure pits and trench latrines. The products of the various village industries were displayed for sale, and, in addition, there were fine specimens of Khadder from Maharashtra, mats from various places, pottery and other articles exhibited and sold. The Exhibition attracted six to seven hundred persons daily.

Forging Links With Rural Population

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO VILLAGE WORKERS

You Are Not Less Valuable Servants Of India Than Mem- bers Of The I. C. S., He Says

"You should cultivate the true spirit of humility and appreciate properly the role you are to play in the life of the rural community."

"Your ambition should be to serve the villagers more intensively and not to look to higher emoluments. You are not less valuable servants of India than members of the Indian Civil Service who draw a remuneration a hundred times higher than what you will get."

Topsy-Turvy System

"It is a topsy-turvy economics which is fashioning your destiny to-day when persons draw salaries which are nearly a thousand to two thousand times the average income of an Indian."

Thus spoke Mahatma Gandhi on Friday last to the students of the Village Workers' Training Class, opened by the A. I. V. I. A. in January last, at Wardha.

All-India Link

Mahatmajee hoped that the institution would be an agency for forging links between the rural population in different parts of India.

On Wednesday the All-India Village Industries Association held its first annual general meeting at Wardha.

There were about fifty members present from different parts of India, and Sri. Shree Krishnadas Jaju, who presided, requested them to place to the meeting their experiences and difficulties. He reviewed the progress achieved during the first year when the task was to establish contacts with the villages through various agencies. They had placed a practical programme before the village-workers and the ideals of the Association were being gradually absorbed by the people among whom work was being carried on. Naturally, the progress was bound to be slow but he was confident that the movement had struck deep roots. There was an informal discussion regarding the workers' difficulties, the principal point discussed being the attitude of hostility taken up by local Government officials, especially in the United Provinces. The question was also raised whether workers should oppose, keep aloof from or participate in the official village uplift movement.

DUTY TO SERVE VILLAGERS

Later in the day, the members had the benefit of hearing Mahatma Gandhi's views on these and other subjects. Mahatma Gandhi observed that the duty of the workers was to serve the villagers and if they found that the atmosphere in some place was not congenial for them for the pursuit of service, owing to the hostility of local officials nothing would be lost by their shifting their centres of work. The country was wide enough to provide ample scope for work in places other than those in which conditions were rendered difficult owing to extraneous forces. Difficulties occasioned by internal forces it would be the duty of workers, however, to overcome. Sri. Gajanan Naik and Smt. Mira Ben had shown by their work at Shindi and Shegaon how difficulties could be overcome. He hoped to see Shegaon become an ideal centre of rural life as a result of these persistent efforts, and he trusted that workers elsewhere would apply to the work before them the same zest and energy. It was too early to judge of the progress achieved, but he hoped that they would also attempt to understand thoroughly the implications of the three-fold programme that had been placed before them by the Association. The first part of this was the improvement of sanitary conditions, removal of filth and the eradication of habits which gave rise to uncleanness. That meant the education of the village population by personal example and steady work.

NEED FOR CHANGE IN DIET.

The next part of the programme called for a radical change in the dietary of the people so that they might be enabled to draw greater sustenance from the articles of food ordinarily available in villages. This required that the processing of food stuffs should be done in the villages, as in the past, and that pure foodstuffs should be made available in villages and not be drained away to towns. The last portion of the programme was the utilization of spare time of the cultivators, the revival of dead or dying industries, and the teaching to all classes of people the right use of leisure.

All these were difficult tasks.

Mahatma Gandhi admitted, and those friends of his were not wrong who warned him that he had now in the evening of his life taken upon his head a heavier responsibility, than the promotion of the Charkha movement or the removal of untouchability. Both these activities, important as they were, formed only a part of the vast work of rural reconstruction.

AMONG STUDENTS.

On the morning of Friday, May 8, Mahatma Gandhi attended a gathering of the students of the Village Workers' Training School, which was opened by the A. I. V. I. A. in January last. The School has on its rolls 57 students drawn from all parts of India, most of whom are persons who have taken part in the national struggle or are active village workers. Of the students 23 get small scholarships of Rs. 6 per month. The course covers one year and the programme of studies is divided into two parts, theoretical and practical. The theoretical course covers subjects like rural economics, elementary accounts, co-operation, administration and the history and constitutions of principal national organizations. Along with this the students will get practical training in some industries and crafts and will be expected to specialize in one of them. They will also spend a few weeks time in villages doing social work under direction of trained village workers.

Mahatma Gandhi, in his remarks, confessed that, at the outset, he was somewhat sceptical about the utility of the School. But having studied its work during the last few months he had revised his views and had come to believe that it fulfilled a real need in the programme of the Association.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

He asked the students to cultivate the true spirit of humility and appreciate properly the role they were playing in the life of the rural community. Their ambition should be to serve the villagers more intensively and they should not look forward to any higher emoluments. They were not less valuable servants of India than members of the Indian Civil Service who drew a remuneration about a hundred times higher than what they themselves would get. It was a topsy-turvy economics which was fashioning their destiny to-day when individuals drew salaries which were nearly a thousand to two thousand times the average income of an Indian. He hoped, in conclusion, that this institution would serve to be an agency for forging links between the rural population in different parts of India.

VILLAGE PRODUCTS EXHIBITION.

In connection with the general meeting, the Association with the help of the students and other workers, had organized a modest little exhibition of village products and practical demonstrations of the various industries and crafts in the improvement, revival or organization of which the Association is interesting itself. The industries demonstrated in all their processes are spinning, carding, hand-spinning, weaving and printing, the manufacture of hand-made paper, bee-keeping, grinding and rice pounding, tanning and the manufacture of leather goods, oil pressing by the "ghani" and

(Continued in Col. 5)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. Loyalka And Address To Congress President

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—In Friday's issue of your esteemed journal in the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday 7th instant you have mentioned my name among those who stood neutral when votes were taken on the resolution moved by my friend Mr. Sunderdas Murarji to present a welcome address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his visit to our city. The report is not correct. What happened was this. You are aware that usually meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are over at 5 o'clock (B.T.) I was present at the meeting up to 4-50 p.m. (B.T.) when the discussion on a previous resolution was proceeding. This resolution did not come before the house till then and thinking that the resolution would not come before the house that day I left the hall as I had to attend another urgent meeting at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Before leaving the hall I was assured by a Congressman friend of mine that there was no chance of the resolution coming before the house that day as it was already too late.

I have the highest regard for Panditji's courage and sacrifice and suffering for the country although I do not share his socialist views. Had I known that the resolution would be taken that very day I would certainly have stayed and voted in favour of the resolution. Panditji's services for the country should command homage from all.—Yours, etc.,
C. R. LOYALKA

Quetta Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—30th May is approaching nearer. On the night of this fateful date, Quetta, the town or roses, was turned into an immense graveyard and the very luxurious abodes were converted into graves of the peacefully sleeping people, enshrouded into their sleeping apparatus. Survivors in particular and their relatives and country people in general, will never forget this tragic night, unique in the living history of India. Are they going to sleep over this night? Are they going to pass over, in oblivion, the day on which those sweet faces were seen no more? Nay, the memory of the departed souls will haunt us, the night will be a sleepless night and the day following will be a gloomy day. In memory of those souls, I appeal to all, irrespective of rank and creed, to make the day most solemn. With this object in view my suggestions are as below.

IN QUETTA 30th MAY.

- (1) There should be no entertainments of any sort at night time. All theatres, cinemas etc. should remain closed.
- (2) The night should be considered sacred for worshipping and offering prayers.
31st May.
- (1) Public services, shops and cafes should remain closed.
- (2) Early morning flowers should be strewn at the graves of relatives, friends and neighbours.
- (3) Fasting should be observed till afternoon.
- (4) In the evening children and the poor should be fed.
- (5) About ten in the morning, all, irrespective of religion should meet in Race Course and in memory of the departed should observe ten minutes' silence, praying for those we have lost.
- (6) In the evening there should be no cinemas or other festivities, etc.

All, outside Quetta, are requested to frame a programme on the above lines. In order to make it successful, committees should be organised at once and programmes set therein should be given vast publicity.—Yours etc.,
TENDER HEART

Combined Market In Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—The decision by the Corporation to open a fish market in Matunga will not be hailed with delight by the residents of the locality who are predominantly vegetarians. If the resolution of the Corporation is implemented, the object of keeping Matunga as a purely residential place will be defeated. Matunga at present affords attraction to vegetarians to reside in; why then wound their susceptibilities? To flout the wishes of the overwhelming majority even on a simple issue like this is surely not a sign of democratic spirit. A plebiscite amongst the residents on this particular issue will not elicit even

one percent concurrence in support of the proposed venture. There is now absolutely no justification for a fish market in Matunga. If the move is from the point of view of revenue to the Corporation, then the revenue that is contemplated to be added to the Municipal coffers will not justify a defiance of public opinion. Will not our benevolent City Fathers shelve this question for the time being and allay the discontent created by their unwise decision?—Yours, etc.,
A. P. SUNDARAM AIYAR,
A Matunga Resident.

Broach Bhangi Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Broach scavengers have created a record in Gujarat by their strike which has already lasted for over three weeks. The cause of the strike, after detailed enquiry and hearing the case of both sides, seems to be clear enough. The tactless conduct of the President has been accepted by all responsible people in Broach to be the reason which precipitated the strike.

I found that the Bhangis have become victims of the personal squabbles between Municipal Councillors. These internal squabbles prevent any solution of the strike to be brought about, however keen the Bhangis might be to get redress of extremely reasonable demands. I find that the case of the Bhangis is unimpeachable in spite of all the grand show of figures made by the municipal authorities. As a settlement may still be arrived at, I refrain from giving details of the things I have seen and heard. I only wish to strike a note of warning that if the usual strike breaking methods employed by capitalists, are employed in Broach by the Congressites they will result in a lasting stigma on the name and reputation of the persons concerned and also the institution they so prominently represent.

I shall be keenly awaiting news of further developments.—Yours, etc.,
SORAB S. BATLIVALA,
May 6.

Wanted United Church Of All Religions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Out of a sense of stern duty I have advanced to address these few lines to the noble religionists of different creeds and Sir Radhakrishnan who has to-day registered his name at Bombay to join the centenary and Parliament of religions.

The Puja, Kirtan, prayers and speeches must surely be manifestative of our appreciation of their high lives of founders of great religions and divine commandments, but, practical as they were, we the successors can do nothing to please them veritably without being practical in translating their high wishes into actions. So, seizing the high-tide opportunity, I offer my inspired feeling that as Sri Ramkrishna being an offspring of an orthodox Brahman family, has so strongly cherished the ideal of "Sarva Dharma Samanvaya" the unity of all religions. Then why should we not better give a start of a Sarva Dharma Samanvaya Kendra—a united church of world's religions now and here? We have the representatives of all the religions congregated in this Parliament to-day, and if we seek their sanction and co-operation of establishing such a united church where the noble souls of different religions may fraternally meet now and then on common platform to solve and help up the cause of bringing forth one great central religious unity for the entire human family and save mankind from the multi-form evils which the disintegrated religious creeds incessantly help to occasion.

This is an ideal truth which Sri Ramkrishna has handed down to us his successors, the present generation and I hope, my readers will all agree that there can be nothing more deserving this centenary but to give birth of His ideal truth into a tangible fact of the world.—Yours, etc.,
SWAMI ACHYUTANAND,
Afa Bldg Top Floor,
Null Bazar, Bombay, 3.

The Journalists' Lot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—Journalism is, indeed, a noble profession but even in a world where nobility is not reckoned in rupees, annas and ples, the lot of the working journalist is, indeed, hard and it would really be difficult for an unimaginative outsider who happens to ac-

quire the least little familiarity with its actual working conditions to understand as to what exactly it is that induces the average journalist to stick to this profession. Year in and year out, in weak health and strong, in spirits high or depressed he has to meet machine-like the exacting calls of duty and he does it with a thoroughness, if not perfection, which is, to say the least not common or easily available in any other profession or walk of life. And yet what is the upshot of it all? In no country in the world is the journalistic profession a public profession, as yet, in the sense all public services are. And in India where there is a daily conflict of opinion between the Powers-that-be and the Press, it is a fit target for all its shafts. While, therefore, the advantages of splendid work are appropriated by private proprietors, the disadvantages of political and economic distress have to be borne by the working journalists themselves, who are not only ground down between these two forces but who are even left unprotected either for old age, ill-health, or accidental incapacity even when it is due to over-work and economic strain. This is really a sorry state of affairs and the fact that despite everything, fresh blood does continue to be infused in this profession of professions which needs all the talent and sense of service that may be available in any country, ought not to prevent us from doing our best to mend it. Obviously, the best way to do it would be to place journalism in the rank of public professions in the strictest sense of the word but till that is possible—and even the most incurable optimist cannot hope that it will be possible in a life-time or two—we may as well rest content with a little relaxation of the profiteering or even strictly business mentality on the part of the proprietors coupled with a little increase in the trade-union spirit of working journalists and a development of their all too meagre institutions on the lines of self-help. But the question is:—Will even these be forth-coming? Echo answers:—Will they?—Yours, etc.,
SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATI.

Umbergaon Railway Passengers' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I have read the appeal made by a Davier correspondent in your columns in Wednesday's issue, to the B. & C. I. Railway authorities to construct a good-sized shed over the up platform of Umbergaon station and also an overbridge there. It is a pity these grievances of the passengers have not been ventilated yet. For about a year I have been frequently visiting Davier, at least once a week, if not more. From my own bitter experience I can say that the lack of these necessities—I shall not call them amenities—is a source of great annoyance and trouble to passengers of all classes. Every word of the said correspondent is true. When even third class passengers find it very troublesome to wait at a shelterless platform or cross the railway lines with bag and baggage the plight of passengers of higher classes under a scorching sun or under heavy downpour is all the more terrible. I think the company will be failing in its duty if it postpones this question any more. To further popularise the resort these necessities should be at once supplied.—Yours, etc.,
M. F. D.

"Ankola Salt Concession"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir.—I fully endorse the views and hopes of the people of Ankola as expressed by your correspondent in his despatch of the 25th ultimo. It would indeed be the worst calamity in the history of Ankola if Government were to play into the hands of the capitalists of Sanikatta and to withdraw or interfere with, on puerile grounds, the salt concession granted to the people of Ankola under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Uninterrupted and undisturbed was the concession in operation at Ankola in strict conformity with the conditions and restrictions set by Government in this behalf till last year, when, the Revenue authorities seemed to have suddenly discovered that agricultural lands were being put to unauthorised non-agricultural use and levied both fine and heavy penalty from the salt manufacturers. They paid both the fine and the penalty under protest and preferred ap-

peals before the Commissioner, Southern Division. These are still pending and the end does not seem to be in sight, though it is more than four months since they were preferred. The result of all this has been that the poor people of Ankola had to apply this year for permission to manufacture salt on payment of enhanced assessment and the permission sought for was granted only after a hard struggle put up on behalf of the applicants. As if these difficulties and handicaps were not sufficient to circumscribe and restrict within the narrowest limits the possible advantage the poor people stand to derive from the working of the concession this menace has now appeared from the direction of the vested interests of Sanikatta threatening the very existence of the concession at Ankola with the help of the non-too-unwilling authorities.

Mr. Ganpatrao Masur of the Sanikatta Salt Owners' Co-operative Society, Ltd., has been, it is said, entrusted with the task of investigating the causes of the fall in exports of the Sanikatta Salt and devising ways and means to improve the condition of the salt trade. He visited the other day some of the salt pans at Ankola ostensibly in connection with the discharge of his duties. He has somehow come to think by a queer process of reasoning that because his Society is recently incurring loss the concession must have been abused by the public of Ankola. Even apart from the factors mentioned by your correspondent as having contributed largely to the decline in the volume of salt exports from Sanikatta, who can bring the plain fact home to Mr. Masur and those of his way of thinking that the grant of the concession itself must necessarily mean some loss to Government as well as to the salt-owners and that Government were well aware of this while entering into the Pact. Mr. Masur was—and I believe still is—a staunch Congressman and should be capable of taking a broad and charitable point of view.

The number of areas from which the concession has been withdrawn on some pretext or another is already very large and if the policy of depriving people of the benefit of the Pact is to be pursued still further the concession will have soon been withdrawn practically from the whole of India justifying the charge so often levelled against Government that they are adept in the act of taking back with the left hand what they give with the right. Would it be too much to hope then that Government will not be a party to the efforts now being made at rendering the only humanitarian clause of the Pact nugatory without any reasonable cause or justification?—Yours, etc.,
M. F. P.

Ankola.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

(Continued from page 6).
One must admit that the military outlook has changed since 1930. Egypt and the Sudan have now for their neighbour, in Libya and Abyssinia, a hostile and formidable military power. If, and when, Abyssinia is conquered, a reserve of superb cannon-fodder will be at the disposal of the Fascist Empire. It is possible that Mussolini, who talks of reviving the sway of Rome, valued Abyssinia not for its own sake, but as a military base from which to effect other and richer conquest.

These African peoples can be trained to fight superbly, and they will serve a European conqueror loyally even against their own race.

Clearly the problem of defending Egypt has become very much graver, since the League failed, through French opposition and British timidity, to stop this aggressor.

From our anti-imperialist standpoint what matters is that Egypt should be free. We want to end the British occupation, but assuredly we do not wish that this country should fall to a Fascist Empire.

British policy has shown singular incompetence. It was not clever to make an enemy of Italy, and then to conduct the dispute so feebly, that she feels for her great adversary neither fear nor respect.

Force Of Arms

But to antagonise the Egyptian masses would even be more foolish. They felt for this country for the first time in 50 years something like friendliness in the early stages of the Abyssinian affair.

A common sentiment united us. Had we shown cordiality in these negotiations, we might have won a willing ally for the future. But our soldiers are now objecting to the evacuation of Cairo. Doubtless, while this crisis lasts, but no longer, they must hold Alexandria. But the capital is not a key to the Libyan frontier.

What has hardly been grasped in London is that Italian Fascist propaganda has made some headway among the landed magnates, the conservative pashas and the "Turks".

It is they and not the masses who might in an emergency rally to the Duce.

The wise course, even from the stand-point of military prudence, is to make the Waft our friend. But no Egyptian who respects himself and honours his country will give us his friendship while we hold his capital by force of arms.

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INCOME-TAX IN JAMKHANDI

Villagers Hold Protest Meetings

BELGAUM (By Mail).
A Karnataka Sangh was opened on 29th April at Navalgund in Dharwar District. It is intended to affiliate this Sangh to the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat.

A debate was arranged in the Karnataka Vachanayala in Belgaum on Tuesday about Kannada Literature. Mr. S. S. Malwad of Kolhapur was the principal speaker of the day. He discussed at length the history of Kannada literature mentioning the famous authors who had revolutionised Kannada literature. Three other speakers took part in the debate.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT GOKAK.
It is reported that a Motor accident took place near Gokak on 30th April. A villager was passing on the street when a service bus ran over the poor victim.

PROTEST AGAINST INCOME-TAX

Dr. Hulyalkar, a member of Jamkhandi State Council, had been to Hulyal on 28th April where it is reported a public meeting was held in the village and a resolution requesting the Rajasahib not to give his assent to the Income-Tax bill was adopted unanimously. It is also reported that similar meetings were held in some other prominent villages on the same purpose.

Red-Leaflet-Case Accused Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, May 7.
Baghbirprasad and Lalchand were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each while Sriram was let off by Mr. E. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate in connection with the Red Leaflet case. It will be recalled that their booklet in the Congress Exhibition, organised connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was raided by C.I.D., when about 700 leaflets were recovered.

Fatal Affray In Delhi Bazar

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, May 7.
One was killed and two were injured as a result of a serious affray in the bazar Sitaram last night. It is stated that four men alleged to be drunk went to the shop of one Jhunju and asked the shopkeeper's son to pay Rs. 3 and on the latter's asking them to wait until his father's arrival, they picked up a quarrel. The visitors wounded 3 persons, as a result whereof one Ratiram succumbed while on the way to the hospital. The assailants escaped.

Murder Charge Against Constable

JULLUNDUR, May 7.
Fazal Shah, a constable of the Railway Police, has been arrested on a charge of alleged murder of his wife, Musammatt Zohra, whose

"BHIKHAIJI LIMJI-BHOY PALAMKOTE PRIZES"

The Awards

As is well-known Miss Bhikhaji Limjibhoi Palamkote had handed over the money of the "Concert Hall Fund" to the Trinity College of Music, London for giving gold medals and prizes of £14 each, to those Zoroastrian-Parsi ladies and gentlemen who pass, with the highest marks, the diploma examinations of A. T. C. L. L. T. C. L. and F. T. C. L. The following two ladies have passed the piano-forte examinations:—

LICENCIATE: Miss Doulat J. Nanavati, L. T. C. L. (of St. Joseph Convent, Bandra).

ASSOCIATE: Miss Roshan Jal K. Kabraji, A. T. C. L. (of Convent of Jesus and Mary, Poona).

Both of them will get gold medals and £14 prize each; besides they will be entitled to wear the "Academic Dress" (gown and hood).

No Zoroastrian-Parsi lady or gentleman was eligible for the Piano-forte Examination, so no one secured the Medal or Prize for the Fellowship Examination.

It is necessary to point out here that the above-mentioned three diplomas are acknowledged by the Universities of London, Durham, Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham. Not only that, but those who secure the diplomas are competent to be members of the Royal Society of Teachers of Great Britain.

While wishing Misses Nanavati and Kabraji further success, next year, it is hoped some Zoroastrian-Parsi lady or gentleman will be fortunate to win, next year, the Fellowship Medal and Prize.

Ahrar Jathas For Amritsar Conference

AMRITSAR, May 7.
Ahrar jathas from Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Jullundur are coming on foot to attend the Punjab Provincial Ahrar Conference, which is going to be held at Amritsar on the 8th, 9th and 10th May. The jathas are carrying on propaganda in the villages "en route". At Amritsar brisk preparations are being made to make the Conference a success.—United Press.

body was recovered from his house. It is reported that after strangling her to death, the constable voluntarily reported the incident to the police and made a frank confession of the crime. It is stated that the relations between the constable and the deceased were strained for some time past.—United Press.

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Glowing Tribute To Central Bank Chief

Marble Bust Of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala Unveiled At Bombay Office

The unveiling ceremony of the bust of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, was performed by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Chairman of the Bank in the premises of the Bank at Bombay on Saturday evening.

Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhai, Chairman of the Central Bank Silver Jubilee Fund Committee, in requesting Sir Phiroze Sethna to unveil the marble bust of Sir Pochkhanawala said, "He traced the history of the Bank and its subsequent amalgamation with the Tata Industrial Bank, due to the foresight of Sir Sorabji. He referred to the manifold services Sir Sorabji had rendered to the Bank, and wished he might be spared many years to do still greater service to the great institution. After the cheque for Rs. 25,000 for the Clerks' Family Fund was given, Sir Phiroze Sethna unveiled the bust.

The onward march of progress and prosperity of the Bank has not only invoked the admiration of its supporters, but also the emulation of many similar institutions. The idea of starting a purely national Indian Bank was first conceived in the year 1911 by your Managing Director, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, who was imbued with the desire and ambition to start a venture of this nature, which would compete on equal terms with British and other foreign institutions; and this spirit of enterprise was natural in a young man of talents and full of ambitions and who had to his credit a record of several years of practical experience.

PIONEER WORK.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the circumstances prevailing in 1911 were by no means propitious for the inception and establishment of a new bank on national lines because owing to the many failures at that time of Indian-managed banks there prevailed in this country an atmosphere of depression and gloom. However, the venturesome and enterprising spirit of a small coterie of young men who despite all difficulties, disappointments and failures were

determined to start a national bank proved themselves equal to the arduous and uphill task. The three young men who undertook this great responsibility were singularly fortunate in securing the services of that great patriot, statesman and nationalist, the late Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, who, in order to encourage the spirit of national banking, agreed in 1912 to accept the Chairmanship of the bank at a considerable sacrifice and continued to be its first Chairman till his death, and I may add here that Sir Phirozeshaw's action in accepting the Chairmanship was entirely due to his absolute confidence in the genius and ability of young Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanawala to bring to a successful completion the starting and working of the bank on most modern and approved principle of banking. Sir Phirozeshaw's mantle later on fell on you (Sir P. C. Sethna) and since 1921 you have presided over the destinies of this bank with great credit to yourself and advantage to the bank.

SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF BANKING

"It is true that during the earlier years of its existence the bank had to encounter a somewhat rough, weather, endless difficulties and many adverse vicissitudes of fortune but it is simply due to the inherent soundness of its general policy, the prudence and caution on the one hand and straightforwardness and business acumen of the Board of Directors in managing the affairs on the other that has enabled the Bank not only to survive the many adverse blows, but enabled it to emerge stronger and sounder from the many difficulties that it had encountered. But, I am not wide of the mark in stating that it is universally recognised that the present successful position of the Central Bank and its future prospective are due to



The Hon. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhai, President, Council of State, who presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Central Bank of India on Saturday.

the efforts, personal talents and strong individuality of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala. The success of the bank is also mainly due to his sound knowledge of banking and economics of which he has made a special study and of which he has been a student all his life.

It is also well-known that the amalgamation of the Central Bank with the Tata Industrial Bank was entirely due to the foresight of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala. As a result of the failure of the Alliance Bank several other banks lost the confidence of the public and were subjected to heavy withdrawals including the Tata Industrial Bank which was started in the year 1917. The amalgamation of the Central Bank with the Tata Industrial Bank was effected and successfully carried out, under the advice and leadership of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala and it may be fairly said that the Central Bank performed a unique measure of service to its shareholders by amalgamating itself with the Tata Industrial Bank with a capital much larger than its own. The late Sir Basil Blackett, whose untimely and tragic death we all mourn, while opening the Bank's new Calcutta premises rightly said that "among the services which the Central Bank of India has rendered to India, possibly not the least pregnant with results for the future has been its absorption of the Tata Industrial Bank". This happy merger of the two banks, first of its kind in the banking history of this country, placed the Central Bank in a position of great strength and pre-eminence which position has been unshakably maintained up to the present day. The entrusting of the management of the Union Bank of India at a later period was the additional feather in the cap of the Central Bank.

SERVICES TO COUNTRY
"Besides the services Sir Sorabji has rendered to this Bank, he has readily placed his wide knowledge and experience at a great sacrifice at the disposal of his country in many other directions. In the year 1928 Sir Sorabji was appointed by the Government of India a member of the Committee that was especially entrusted with the work of recommending measures for rehabilitating public confidence in 3 1/2 per cent. and other non-terminable Government Securities. The value of the securities had at that time heavily fallen on account of high rates of interests then prevailing and the Government of India availed themselves of his long experience and great knowledge of finance in appointing him as a member of that Committee. Likewise, a few years later the Kashmir Durbar had invited him to advise the State in connection with the establishment of a State Bank there. In 1934 the Government of Ceylon offered him the Chairmanship of the Ceylon Banking Enquiry Commission. It was a matter of great pride to us all in India that an Indian should have been especially invited to conduct and preside over an enquiry into the banking needs and conditions of a British Colony adjacent to India. I have no doubt many of you have read the Report which was issued on the completion of the labours of the Committee and which was mainly due to Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala for the masterful study and exposition he made of the unsatisfactory credit conditions prevailing in Ceylon and the methods recommended by him for the improvement of the national finance and the credit and currency policy of that Island. Just when his labours were about to be completed

in Ceylon he was invited by the Government of the United Provinces to preside over a Committee appointed to suggest and recommend methods for organising industrial finance. In appreciation of his services and of the Central Bank's foremost position—the Central Bank was the first Indian-managed bank to be approved by Government for the deposit of funds of Port Trusts, Universities, Municipalities and other public bodies—Government have honoured Sir Sorabji with the Knighthood which he so richly deserves. This is the first time that a banker, Indian or European, other than the head of the Imperial Bank of India has thus been honoured.

JUDICIOUS MANAGEMENT.

"The public confidence in the bank is evident by its deposit figures which amount to over 25 crores. This grand figure represents nearly one-third of the total deposits of all the 84 Indian Joint Stock Banks put together. Sir Sorabji's marvellous services to the country in spreading the banking habit among all sections of the population can be estimated from the important fact that while previous to the starting of the bank in 1911 the aggregate deposits of all the Indian Joint Stock Companies only amounted to 25 crores, to-day the Central Bank of India alone can boast of that figure. This fact alone testifies to the great confidence reposed by the public at large in the judicious management and integrity of the Central Bank Authorities. But Sir Sorabji has always been keen and alert to devise new and better methods of services to the banking public. This is borne out by the fact that the Central Bank of India has been the pioneer in many respects of giving suitable amenities to its clientele, such as, in setting up a separate Ladies' Department, in organising the Home Saving Scheme, in establishing a Safe Deposit Vault, in framing schemes for Executor and Trustship work and in formulating a popular and much-needed scheme of Depositors' Benefit Insurance and also in inaugurating the popular system of selling gold bars of 5 and 10 tolas to persons with small means. In short, Sir Sorabji has always taken a keen interest and timely initiative in everything calculated to strengthen Indian Banking and to build up a generation of promising Indian bankers.

CLERKS' FUND.

"It was in order to appreciate the work the Central Bank of India has done during the last twenty-five years of its existence, and to mark the appreciation of the services of the Managing Director Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, that a meeting of the Bank's shareholders was held on the 6th of January 1935 under my Chairmanship and a Committee was appointed with Office-bearers for collecting funds to celebrate in a fitting manner the occasion of the Bank's Silver Jubilee. The shareholders in order to commemorate the services of Sir Sorabji and the Central Bank's Silver Jubilee passed two resolutions, namely, to raise a marble bust of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala to be placed in the Bank's premises with the sanction and approval of the Directors, and, secondly, to hand over the balance of funds collected in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee to the Bank's Board of Directors for granting scholarships to Bank's employees or for some other similar object; but subsequently, the second resolution was altered at the request of Sir Sorabji in favour of a more practicable, beneficial and appropriate scheme and it was decided that from the money raised for commemoration of the Central Bank's Silver Jubilee after defraying the cost of the marble bust a fund was to be established under the style of the Central Bank of India Ltd. Clerks' Family Fund; the fund was to be appropriated for the purpose of offering financial assistance to families of clerks in indigent circumstances and to be vested in the Committee consisting of the Bank's Chairman as the Chairman of the Committee with two other Directors and two members of the staff, and further the Bank's Board was requested to subscribe some amount every year to the fund in order to keep it alive. It was in these circumstances subscriptions were invited from the shareholders who readily and heartily subscribed to the fund and this has enabled the Bank's shareholders and clients to present a marble bust of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala in token of their regard and appreciation of his meritorious services to the Bank and the country.

TRIBUTES TO SIR SORABJI.

I need not repeat the compliments paid from time to time by several Finance Members of the Government of India to Sir Sorabji in appreciation of his work in the sphere of banking. The late Sir Basil Blackett, Sir William Meyer, Sir George Schuster, Sir Malcolm Hailey and others have expressed themselves regarding his ability, integrity and organising capacity in unequivocal terms. It was only the other day that Sir Herbert Emerson, the Governor of the Punjab, at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bank held at Lahore, paid tributes to Sir Sorabji.

Despite all these qualities, which place him above the ordinary class of bankers and financiers, you, who know him so well, will admit that Sir Sorabji is simple and unassuming. The man dealing in crores is always cheerful and obliging, and is at all times easily approachable, by the Bank's clients and the commercial community. He is an asset to our country and his whole life is one concentrated effort to raise Indian Banking to the pinnacle of glory, so that its very lustre may spell shadows over calumny and doubt.

We have met here to-day to show our appreciation of and respect for the work he has done all these years in the Central Bank, and I am sure, you will all join me in wishing him a long and happy life and a still more prosperous career. May he be spared many years to do useful service to his Bank and his country.

On behalf of the Central Bank of India Silver Jubilee Fund Committee I am now tendering you, Sir, a cheque for Rs. 25,000 as our first contribution towards the proposed Central Bank of India Clerks' Family Fund. We wish to keep this Fund open till the end of this year, when we shall remit to you the final balance for credit of this Fund. We hope the Bank will contribute handsomely to this Fund from time to time.

I now request you, Sir, to unveil the bust.

SETHNA'S TRIBUTES.

Sir Phiroze Sethna before unveiling said that the Bank was celebrating the completion of the 25th year of its existence. Referring to Sir Maneckji he said that he enjoyed an All-India reputation in the field of banking. His name was well-known for the last half-a-century. He shifted his centre of activity to C. P. Nagpur. After 38 years—a long absence—he was taking part in the City's activities at a function of the nature of the evening's.

After unveiling the bust, he said that Sir Sorabji was with the Central Bank since its inception and in his regime it prospered after passing through several vicissitudes of fortune. The bust would remind all concerned in the Bank as to the services rendered by him to this institution.

The patience and perseverance of Sir Pochkhanawala coupled with the co-operation of the Directors were responsible for the Bank's present status.

Sir Pochkhanawala was easily accessible to the constituents of the Bank, who immensely loved him.

He hoped that the Bank would celebrate its golden jubilee and centenary ere long and that many present there would also be present then.

CHAIR THANKED.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri in thanking the Chair said that the ship of the Central Bank had finished 25 years of efficient navigation in its life, efficiently skippered by Sir Pochkhanawala inspite of many rough squalls and storms.

To Bombay people it was well-known how that success was achieved.

He asked whether Sir Phiroze excluded himself in ardently wishing all present to live for the Golden Jubilee Sir Sethna said: "Excluded." (Prolonged cheers).

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri observed that nevertheless he hoped that all would live to see that happy day.

He pointed out that the one fact responsible for the success of the Bank was the "Banya" spirit. Sir Phiroze thanked Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and the Committee for their services.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

religion of intolerance. In the clear light of reason and introspection and when all the miasmas of controversy were finished, one would find that all religions taught the same truths. The venue of Parliament was very properly chosen for in cities like Bombay where various castes and creeds live, the lessons of the Parliament were in urgent need.

Mr. Jayakar wanted some machinery to be devised which would permanently impress on the people and constantly remind them of the lessons this Parliament had taught them. "I want these impulses to be permanently caught while they are fleeting. I hope you will apply your mind before it is too long, and see whether it is not possible to have here an institution by which mutual understanding and goodwill might be given a more permanent form in places like Bombay where communal strife sometimes raises its ugly head."

Swami Sambhudananda proposed a vote of thanks.

The Parliament was then dissolved.

CAUSE OF ILL-FEELING BETWEEN MAN & MAN

"Superstition And Corruption In Religion"

A fervent appeal to devise means whereby the citizens would constantly be reminded of the basic principles of Religion, brought in bold relief in the Parliament of Religions, was made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on Saturday evening.

After a three-days' session, the Parliament was dissolved.

All religions (except Sikhism) were dealt with in the Parliament during the three days, and certain common fallacies were exposed.

Tolerance was the principle underlying every religion. Superstition, and corruption, had found their way into it, and were the cause of ill-feeling between man and man.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar took the chair on Saturday.

Mr. N. K. Bhagwat read a paper on "Buddhism". He dwelt at length on the various doctrines, especially on Soul, Karma and Ahimsa. Self-reliance and service of humanity were advocated by Buddha.

AHMADIYA MOVEMENT.

Maulana Muhammad Yar Arif spoke on the Ahmadiya movement. He debunked the stories that Muslim women were said to have no souls. He said that Islam had defined woman's rights of inheritance, and her claims on her husband. He said that the Ahmadiya movement was not confined to a particular district or province but was world-wide.

ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Sharma described the ideas of Arya Samaj. "Arya" meant "noble in thought, words and behaviour." No distinctions of caste or creed were made by the Arya Samaj. It preached universal love and taught that one should not be content with one's own welfare but should work for the welfare of all.

"RELIGION OF JESUS."

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa spoke on the "Religion of Jesus." He said that he was addressing them as a "man in the street."

Jesus' religion was a universal religion. God was a Father to all. He did not regard any one as outside. He had not to wait till the child was baptised. But in Christian churches to-day one found distinctions of colour and caste. A "black" man could not be buried by the side of a "white man". "Is it not blasphemous?" asked Mr. Kumarappa. "They may be White Clubs but not Churches."

Jesus' life was one of intense activity. He had described himself as a "tool in the hand of God." His were the ideals of service to fellowmen in need, of love and compassion.

The speaker concluded with an appeal for the spirit of toleration.

THEOSOPHY.
Madame Sophia Wadia observed that theosophy was not a religion

but the source of all religions, the source and fountainhead of eternal and immortal truth.

All religions were covered over by superstition and corruption. At its source every one of them was divine and natural and true.

Theosophy came as the great maker of Peace. It opposed every thing that killed the brotherhood of man. It opposed error, prejudices, superstition, priestcraft, in whatever form. Religion was a unifying power and never a force of disunion and strife. It must unite man to man.

A theosophist must first differentiate that which is the truth in all religions from the falsehood in them. That was the one thing that the world needed to-day. Secondly, they had to distinguish between different expressions of one and the same reality.

Theosophy was not a modern invention.

Every man had to purify himself. That also would lead to the realisation of actual brotherhood of humanity.

"SUCCESS OF PARLIAMENT."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his concluding remarks, observed that they had the opportunity of listening to the exponents of various religions, with the exception of Sikhism.

Many factors contributed to the success of Parliament. First and foremost was the charming personality of the president, Sir S. Radhakrishnan. He brought to the discharge of his duties gracious manners, erudition, scholarship, and a humour not generally to be found in scholars. Then the care and attention of the exponents of the religions who had avoided controversies, was another factor. They had combined scholarship and intuition with harmony and goodwill.

A number of misconceptions were removed by the lectures in the three days. They could go home completely satisfied that all religions were at bottom one, that the religions had been overlaid with an amount of corruption, which was mainly responsible for the antagonism they had engendered to-day, that religion was the art or the knowledge which enabled one to regard all human beings as their fellowmen. These had emerged out of three days' discussion.

JAYAKAR'S APPEAL.

Mr. Jayakar made a fervent appeal to devise ways so that the lessons brought in bold relief in the three days might not be lost but would be perpetuated.

Tolerance was the message that all religions gave. Hinduism preached it; and Islam, when properly interpreted—as was done by Dr. M. B. Rehman—also taught toleration. Dr. Rehman's lecture had removed the misconception that Islam was the

(Continued in column 5.)

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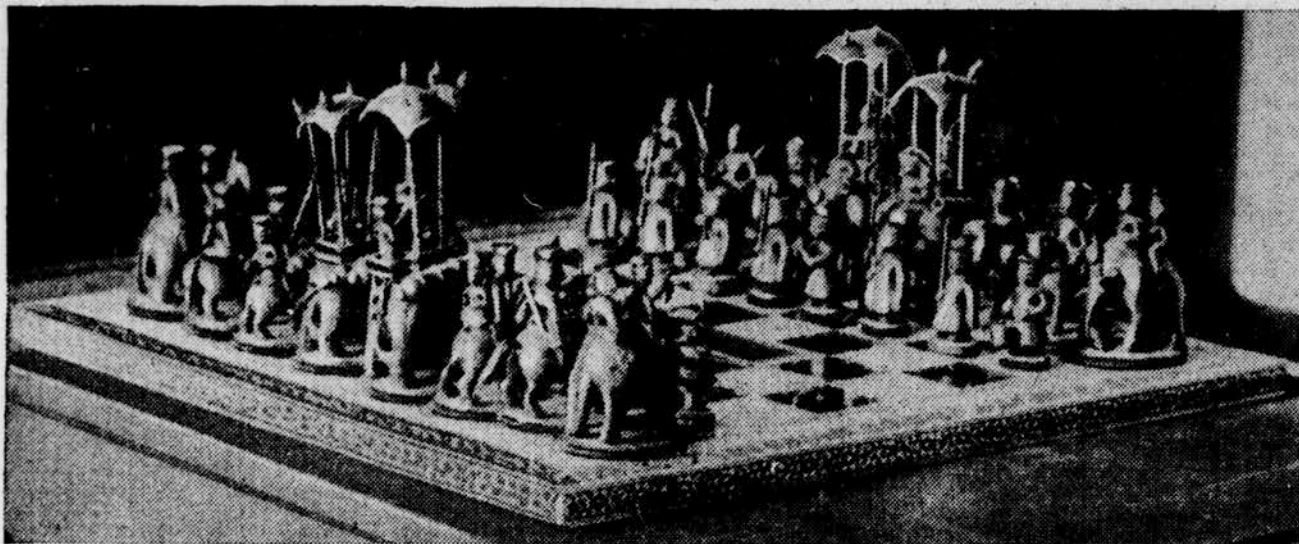
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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



How Chess Was Invented to Prevent War

An Ancient Game of Concentration and Skill Devised to Combat Man's Innate Desire for Fame in Battle.

OUT of the wealth of oriental lore and East Indian legend concerning the origin of the game of chess, comes a fascinating account from Hindustan which reveals how the game of chess was devised as an antidote for war. From the third to the ninth century the Buddhists were in the great majority in India. This religion taught that war was criminal and that a man who killed another in war would, in the next world, be punished even more severely and horribly than an ordinary murderer. Some of the powerful priests who recognized the innate combative nature of man felt that he should be supplied with a satisfactory, but harmless, substitute for war. So the priests planned a battlefield on a board with opposing rajahs, prime ministers, generals, elephant troops, mounted troops and foot-soldiers. The idea was to conquer or drive into an impossible position the opponent's rajah. Thus they taught their groups to fight things out in a game that required concentration and skill. What a suggestive thought! Picture a chess-board with the leaders of today's warring nations engaged in trying to best one another in such a peaceful substitute for wholesale slaughter and destruction.

After its introduction by Buddhist priests chess soon became popular, for numerous old records show that games with the same general idea were played many centuries ago in Persia, China and Arabia, as well as in India. There are differences in the make-up of the "armies," but the principle is the same. There were always the various important personages and there were always

the pawns. The pawn was the "paon," or foot-soldier, in Hindustani, a "padote" in Persian and a "padote" in Sanskrit. The Chinese also claim to have invented chess in 174 B.C. This, however, is more likely an adaptation on the part of Hsien, a mandarin who headed an invading army sent out by the emperor. In their winter quarters, the severe cold made the soldiers and their accompanying families complain bitterly, so Hsien "invented" for their amusement and to appeal to their love of all things military a game founded on the principles of ancient battlefield war. He organized competitions and tournaments and "Chooahang," the carved generalissimo, seems to have saved the situation. When the Arabs took Persia in the seventh century they found that chess was played in that country and started it on its western journey. Whether it reached Spain by way of conquered Morocco, or whether sea travelers carried it to the ports of the Mediterranean, is not known. The game, however, was being played in Europe prior to the eleventh century. Granada in Spain made it all the fashion and chess clubs were organized in Naples. From Italy it was an easy step into France and the northern European countries. The game appealed equally to the excitable Latin races and to the quieter north men, for it became a favorite with the Vikings. Shakespeare in "The Tempest" tells of Ferdinand and Miranda playing chess. There were gradual changes in the pieces used on the board, but the 64 squares remained. The Sanskrit name,

"chaturanga," described a four-handed game and each player had 16 pieces. By the time the game reached Europe it was played by two persons and each player used 32 pieces. The former "minister" or "counselor" gradually became a queen. When the queen entered the chess world she was the weakest piece on the board being permitted to move only one square and that diagonally. This resulted in the interesting situation that the two queens could never meet for they moved diagonally on different colors. It is an interesting parallel with history that the queen began to be more important in the fifteenth century and that she rapidly gained her present immense power. There is a similar coincidence in the fact that the bishop, who by means of a strange link of similar sounding words had been evolved from the old elephant,

also gained new advantages about the same date. Modern chess came into its own about the sixteenth century with practically the same rules that control the game today. Since then it has steadily grown in popularity, for it demands skill of high order. It was something to plan and a place to show diplomacy. No wonder the sculptor has portrayed Queen Elizabeth of England and King Philip of Spain before a chess-board on which the pawns were ships.

Because chess gives an opportunity for two keen minds to fence like the courtiers with their sharp rapiers; be-

cause it is free from the chance of any play of dice and is solely a personal combat of minds this game will continue to have its many enthusiasts, for whom there is an old book of maxims, written in 1833. One of these which is every bit as applicable to games of chess played today, reads as follows:

"Do not be alarmed about the state of your adversary's health when, after losing two or three games, he complains of having a bad headache or not feeling well. If he should win the next game you will probably hear no more of this."

The Farmer's Aid to the Doctor

MEDICINAL food crops may make the farmer more important than the doctor in the future prevention of disease and the time is not distant when the farmer will be charged with a responsibility almost equal to that of the doctor in guiding and guarding the nation's health.

"The more scientists learn of the chemistry of the human system and of the working of dietetic laws, the more they realize the dependence of health upon proper food, and the truth of the ancient saw that most men dig their graves with their teeth. Lately food has been recognized as the right arm of preventive medicine, if not a curative for disease, itself," according to L. F. Livingston, President of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

"The discovery of the vitamins," says Mr. Livingston, "has introduced a revolutionary factor in medicine and agriculture alike. One pauses to wonder if the food-grower may not become both the physician and the manufacturing pharmacist of the future."

"It has been found that the very nature of certain foods may be varied by how they are grown, that the ration fed chickens and cows may substantially alter the nutritive properties of eggs and milk. As we follow these advances into the heretofore unknown, it seems not beyond possibility that in the future whole epidemics may be treated simply by the doctor writing a prescription upon the farmer, who will introduce the necessary curative properties to the food he produces by an exact pre-determined fertilizing or feeding formula."

"Goiter is now treated by increasing the iodine content of eggs and milk, which is done by feeding a species of seaweed to cows and chickens."

"The Vitamin A content of eggs may be increased 500 per cent by feeding cereal grasses cut before jointing, while at the same time egg production may be doubled."

"These grasses may even become human food. One pound of the grass meal, which smells and tastes much like malted milk, contains more vitamins and greens value than 50 pounds of fresh head lettuce and its biologic value per pound of dry material is from two times to five times greater than that of any of twenty common vegetables."

Apples, dahlias, Jerusalem artichokes, soy beans, citrus fruits and various vegetables are listed among other crops which are now being intensively studied for health-giving and disease-resisting properties."

The Mysteriously Marked Giant Panda of Asia

SCIENTISTS have long been puzzled as to the classification of the giant panda, a strange-looking creature in relation to the rest of the animal world. This creature looks like a bear, but the skull characteristics are quite different. In some ways it is also similar to the raccoon family. In measurements and weight the panda compares almost exactly with the black bear, being five to six feet in length, 27 inches broad at the shoulders and weighing from 200 to 300 pounds.

The giant panda's heavy body is covered with thick, golden-yellow fur on the head and hind quarters, while the hair covering legs, across the shoulders and around the eyes and ears, is of a deep brown color. The dark-rimmed eyes in

the round face give the impression that the animal is wearing smoked sunglasses.

According to observations made by Dean Sage and members of the West China Expedition in their search for

A Pair of Pandas. The Dark Rims Around the Eyes Give the Animals the Appearance of Wearing Goggles.



Crawling to Cure Stuttering

STUTTERING may be cured by crawling, Doctor Hazle Geniesse has found as the result of a study of 24 cases made at the University of Michigan. In describing his test Doctor Geniesse says he found in some cases that the stuttering was stopped completely when the stutterer spoke as he moved about on all fours.

Stuttering, as Doctor Geniesse explains in Science, is a speech affliction which may possibly be a kind of spasm caused by a temporary stimulus applied to an upper motor nerve cell. This stimulus, in turn, may result from temporary dilation of the small blood vessels in the part of the brain called the pre-central cortex. In other words, the abnormal pressure in the vicinity of the speech centers of the brain may possibly result in an overstimulation of the nerve cells directly connected with the speech process, thereby giving rise to a spasm which causes the lack of coordination

and rhythm known as stuttering. The cessation of a crawling position alters the blood pressure and releases the blood vessels of the brain. This causes a cessation of the spasmodic action of the vocal nerves, and the patient is enabled to use his voice in a more normal fashion.

Purple for Billiards

PURPLE cloth is to be used on the modernized billiard table, instead of the conventional green, as it is thought that purple is best suited to relieve eye strain.

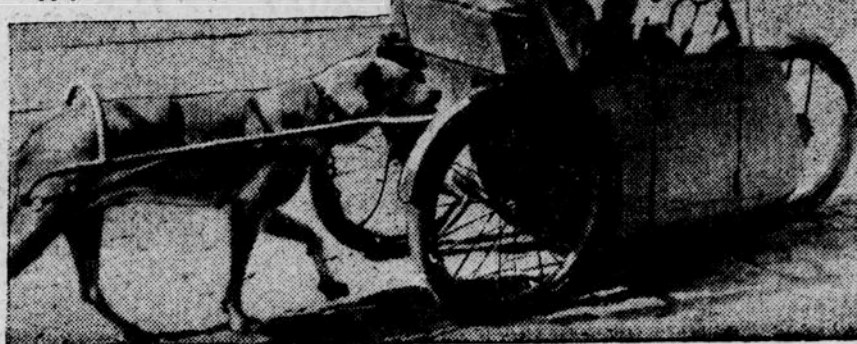
"Green creates after-images, which is proof of eye fatigue," according to a color expert. "It is definitely a bad color upon which to focus the eyes constantly. This new shade of purple is a neutral color which has no apparent after-image and therefore produces no fatigue."

Putting the Cart Before the Horse

PUTTING the cart before the horse is a familiar sight in Belgium, except in this case the "horse" is a dog.

The passenger is transported through the streets in a three-wheeled, pneumatic-tired cart with the dog hitched behind to supply the motive power.

A Belgian Dog Supplying the Motive Power of a Four-Footed Taxicab by Pushing the Passenger Along.



A Silent Electric Light Switch

THE snap of the electric switch, which for generations of authors and playwrights has served to "hood the room with light" or otherwise anticipate a critical piece of stage or fiction business, is doomed to silence. A new and completely silent switch, about the size of a marble, utilizes the mercury break principle to function without the suggestion of a click.

More important to eventual users, perhaps, than its silent operation, is the fact that the new switch has no moving parts to wear out. It is small and compact, and is as simple to manufacture as it is

to operate. One of the mercury switches in a laboratory experiment turned a 200-watt incandescent lamp on and off some 65 million times during the last two years without failure or wearing out.

The switch consists of two shallow chrome steel cups about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, sealed together with a strip of lead glass to form a hollow compartment. Separating the cups is a disk of ceramic material in which there is a small hole, located near the edge of the disk. The compartment is evacuated after fabrication and in it



The Small and Compact Mercury Switch Which Is About the Size of a Marble, Functions Without the Suggestion of a Click.

Origin of Calendar

HOW did the calendar get its name? It is sometimes called an almanac, which is the same thing, and that word comes from an old Arabic root meaning "to reckon."

The word "calendar," however, has a much more interesting record. It was the custom in ancient Rome to fix a notice in a public place as the first of each month came round. This notice, which proclaimed the day, was put up so that the people might remember the various religious festivals, in which they would have to take part.

From a Greek word meaning "I call" or "I proclaim" these dates of the first of the month came to be styled the "kalends," and after a time any book or sheet referring to these days was known as a "calendarium," from which is derived the modern word "calendar."

atmospheric pressure and sealed by welding. In the "off" position the hole in the insulating disk is above the line of the enclosed mercury. When rotated 20 degrees the switch assumes a position where the mercury can flow through the hole to make a contact with that in the other compartment, closing the break in the circuit.

Hydrogen is used in the switch because of its properties as a cooling agent and because in it an arc can be better quenched. As a final operation the switch is cadmium plated to give a good external contact. It is then ready to be fitted into a suitable enclosing case or to be incorporated into any switching operation.

An additional feature of the switch is a tiny plate of steel with two-tenths of a mill of platinum superimposed on its surface. One of these plates is welded to the inside of each steel cup, affording a better mercury-to-metal contact and keeping the switch from heating.

The Air-Conditioned Motor Car

MOTORISTS will soon be enjoying custom-made weather as they drive, as the result of a newly perfected system designed to provide air cooling or year 'round condensation similar to that in use on railroads, in theaters and in stores.

Research on the new system has been in progress for more than a year. A standard five-passenger automobile was used as a proving ground for the development of the system. This vehicle was in almost continuous service throughout last summer.

The system, as described in the Scientific American, uses a refrigerating compressor driven directly by the car motor which supplies a special refrigerant to an evaporator or cooling coil located within the vehicle. A small fan draws air over the cooling coils and circulates it throughout the vehicle while at the same time drawing in sufficient outside air to provide ample ventilation for the dilution of smoke and odors. The air is filtered.

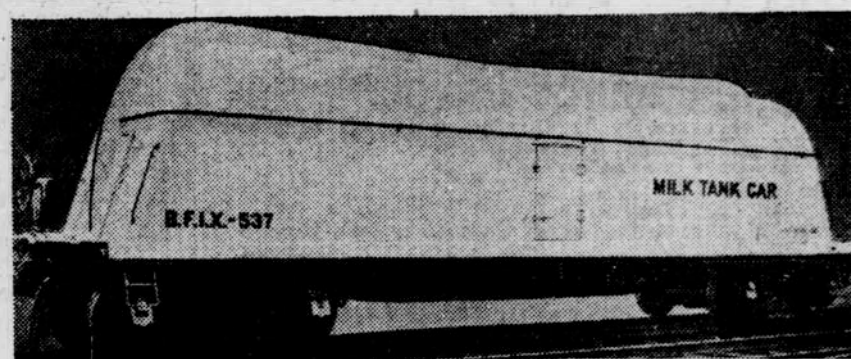
The refrigerant, which is the same as that used for buildings where large numbers of people congregate, is entirely harmless, non-inflammable and non-explosive. It actually has fire extinguishing properties. The function of

the refrigerant is to extract heat from the vehicle by cooling and dehumidifying the air drawn over the cooling coils. After it has done its work, the refrigerant is cooled in a condenser coil which is located on the roof of the vehicle, in the case of a bus. The movement of the car provides a sufficient flow of air over the condenser coil to dissipate the heat which has been removed from the vehicle by the refrigerant. The refrigerant is then used over again.

Invisible Black Light

"BLACK LIGHT," an invisible light ray capable of producing a suntan in the dark, is now used for making dinner tables spectacularly decorative, flower centerpieces and ordinary chinaware glowing like phosphorus. The new invisible light also is used in detecting fraudulent paintings; in the criminal analysis of stains; in ascertaining whether or not a check is forged and in making invisible writing visible. Under this light, a whirling electric fan appears to be stopped even though it is turning 200 revolutions a minute.

The Streamline Milk Tank Car



THE first all-metal, streamlined milk tank railroad car which has an outside steel shell with a protective coat of aluminum.

ever built, refrigerated so that even in summer milk can be transported 200 miles with a rise of not more than one degree in temperature, acts as a giant "thermos bottle" which throws additional safeguards around the safety and purity of the milk delivered to city dwellers.

The milk is forced by compressed filtered air from tank car to tank truck and transported immediately to the city pasteurizing and bottling plant. Sani-

tary and air tight connecting pipe lines are used and at no time is milk exposed to outside air.

Fifty per cent better refrigeration, it is claimed, is brought about by the use of six inches of cork insulation between the two 12,000 quart glass lined tanks in the car and the all-steel outside.

The new car is equipped with standard passenger train brakes and trucks, so it can be coupled to fast passenger trains for expedient milk service from outlying dairy districts to the metropolitan area.

How History Is Recorded by Oracle Bones

ORACLE bones which link the remotest periods of Chinese history, are among the most interesting discoveries made by archaeologists within recent years. They are a record of China's early past, for they date back to the Shang Yin dynasty between three and four thousand years ago, and are inscribed with archaic pictographs.

Divination by oracle bones, which were sheep's blade bones, was the method of deciding one's future actions by con-

sulting one's illustrious ancestors, thus obtaining their guidance and advice. The result of hunting expeditions, military enterprises, the planting of crops, etc., could be foretold by these means.

The method of divination was to cut holes in the bones, but not quite through, then to insert a hot iron in the holes; the resulting cracks expressed the reply of the illustrious ancestors to the question.

Oracle bones were first discovered by the washing away of a river bank in Honan.

Our London Letter

How Abyssinia Was Betrayed

BRITAIN'S MAIN RESPONSIBILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, May 2.

Summer has brought an air of happy feeling in England. The blue skies and the green pastures appear to have had their influence even on the National Government of Great Britain. Though the Emperor of Ethiopia is on the eve of losing his throne at the hands of the Italians, the British Cabinet does not feel the necessity of exerting itself to intervene even at this late hour. People are left to ponder over Mr. Anthony Eden's declaration of 20th April when he said his Government was willing "to consider, together with its fellow-members of the League, the imposition of any further economic and financial sanctions that may be considered necessary and effective."

BRITAIN'S BLUNDERS

Abyssinia has become a grim reminder to the pacifists and even those who pinned their faith to the words of British Ministers that the whole attitude of the British Government was one of using phrases and doing nothing. Men like Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair are upset with the developments in East Africa. They all emphasise the fact that the betrayal of the League and Abyssinia by Britain is complete. Sir Herbert is convinced that the first grave error made by the British Government in regard to the European situation was in not making it clear from the outset of Mussolini's preparations for an attack upon Abyssinia that this country (England) would exercise all its influence to promote the vindication, by the League, of its Covenant. In his opinion the second blunder was committed when, having had the Hoare-Laval Pact endorsed by the Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare resigned. There was, therefore, no surprise that it should have a deplorable result upon British prestige in America, which

was the same in the Dominions, and among the smaller Powers of Europe. It is a pathetic figure of the British Government that is now being the subject of harsh criticism in England and not the Italian dictator.

SANCTIONS DO NOT MEAN WAR

Everyone is pointing out that while heroic statements at Geneva, the British Government allowed Mussolini to make advance, it allowed the bombing of the Italians on their way Red Cross hospitals, drenching the unhappy Abyssinians with poison gas, and the League, as was Great Britain, was inactive and powerless. The "inquest" on British attitude at Geneva and towards Italy continues to point a finger at the British Government. For instance, I shall quote Sir Archibald Sinclair. Speaking on Thursday afternoon, the Liberal Leader said that Britain was now playing a secondary part, instead of giving a firm and consistent lead in the assertion of law against Italian aggression in Abyssinia. "Britain ought to give the lead," Sir Archibald said, "and it is shameful that the British will not begin by saying that Italian aeroplanes which drop bombs and spray gas on Abyssinian soldiers, women, and children shall no longer be driven by Anglo-Persian oil." Sir Archibald made bold to confess that the vacillations of the British Government were undermining the moral authority of Great Britain in every country. He joined with others in the belief that it was not true that sanctions meant war. The lifting of sanctions, he was convinced, would bring war nearer for every dissatisfied Power would draw the lesson that aggression does pay.

ALLIES AND ALIBIS

Of course, those who desire to support the National Government in its betrayal of Abyssinia have started a campaign directed to prove that it is all the fault of France that the League of Na-

tions has failed to stop Italy's war. These supporters of the Government overlook the fact that it is the half-truth, which is, as a correspondent writes, proverbially the most dangerous of all lies. The whole truth is that the French "National" Government have been bad indeed—nothing bad enough can be said of their record—but that the British "National" Government has been only one degree less bad. The plain truth is that the powerful elements in the Conservative parties and in the business and banking interests behind those parties in both countries have never believed in the League and have all along seen social international salvation in a deal with Mussolini that would give him what he wanted in Abyssinia and in return would enlist Italian Fascism as a bulwark against revolution and an ally against Hitler. There is no doubt that this has been French policy under Laval, Flandin, and Sarraut. And, perhaps with minor variations it has also been the British policy. As was pointed out the other day in a letter to the press "Laval and company have been alternatively the allies and the alibis" of the British "National" Government—most of the time they have occupied an intermediate position.

This writer points out that whenever the British Government really wanted their French colleagues to do something—for instance the imposition of mild economic and financial sanctions and assurances of naval support against an Italian attack—the French Government yielded promptly. Whenever the British Government was half-hearted about a thing—for instance the imposition of an oil embargo—the French attitude was a good excuse for the British Government's inaction.

There is a growing feeling that if the British Government had been prepared to participate in an all-European security treaty the French would have been easy to persuade into resolute action against Italy. There is no doubt that never for a moment had the British policy been directed to making Mussolini respect the Covenant; all the way along it has been trying merely to confine his aggression in Abyssinia within limits compatible with an Anglo-Franco-Italian deal on the basis of 1906 treaty for the partition of Abyssinia. Women, like Miss Eleanor Rathbone, and men, like Lord Cecil, are therefore advocating that the one thing which might compel the British Government to decide on a strong lead at Geneva would be a general uprising of public opinion, such as that compelled the withdrawal of the Hoare-Laval proposals.

BRITAIN MUST TAKE THE LEAD

To quote Miss Rathbone:—"There may be many like myself who feel all this so strongly as to be unable to rest from it either by day or night, yet are baffled by uncertainty as to what is still possible. Lord Cecil and the League of Nations Union have urged the blockade of the Suez Canal. While I strongly agree in principle, chances that the Government will consent now, after refusing when such action might have been so much more easily and effectively taken, seem so slender as to suggest the necessity of simultaneously exploring and pressing every other possible means of strengthening financial and economic sanctions. The rains are only four or five weeks ahead. They should bring a breathing space of some four months before effective warfare can be renewed. Italy's financial position is serious and worsening."

Miss Rathbone supports an embargo on oil and on the use of shipping and ports for its transmission; prohibition of the passage of poison gas through the Suez Canal; a general prohibition on exports to Italy; financial assistance to Abyssinia, if possible through the League, or otherwise through a voluntary loan, so that she can secure the munitions debarred to her during the months preceding the war. But the immediate thing which she desires the British people to do is to unite in the demand that the British Government should no longer limit itself to the declaration in Mr. Eden's speech of April 20, announcing its willingness to consider, together with its fellow-members of the League, the imposition of any further economic and financial sanctions that may be considered necessary and effective, but should take the lead in itself proposing such measures and whatever else may be necessary to carry out its "binding and unescapable obligation" under the Covenant.

COUNTING CHICKENS

However, the pro-Italian section of the British Press has started counting chickens. The Emperor will be declared a rebel in a few days is the prophecy of the Rothermere-Beaverbrook group of newspapers. They are elated by the news that Mussolini's men

will be occupying Addis Ababa on the next twenty-four hours. So, the two Lords give us an interesting copy to read. Of course, they have taken their clue from the Italian press where, we are told, the man in the street, representative of the soldiers at the front, is harassed by a big problem. Italians wonder if Abyssinia will be an Empire of theirs or merely a protectorate. The general opinion is that May 24, the 21st anniversary of the Italian entry into the Great War, will be chosen for the proclamation. The King of Italy will have a new title. It is thought it will be changed from Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy to Victor Emanuel I, Emperor of Abyssinia. At the same time, the more ardent opinion in Italy foresees the declaration of a protectorate, for the time being at any rate. This would mean the appointment of a military resident Governor at Addis Ababa. General Graziani is mentioned as the most suitable man for the post, in view of his Colonial experience in Libya, where he "pacified" the population in record time. Marshal Bodoglio, who has now become Italy's military idol, will in the popular mind be justly rewarded with the title of Duke of Addis Ababa and a generous grant of money.

EGYPT'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONUNDRUM

The death of King Fuad on Tuesday last has brought forth the question whether there is a constitution in force in Egypt. For, the royal rescript of the late King in December last, which restored the 1923 Constitution ordained that "it will be enforced from the date of Parliament's assembly." Elections for this Parliament will be held to-day, but the question arises whether some further sovereign act is necessary before the 1923 Constitution is legally operative. The question is most important because the Cabinet, which has already assumed royal powers pending the appointment of the Regency Council, has declared the intention of conforming strictly to the spirit of the 1923 Constitution, but according to this Constitution: At the King's death Parliament meets, without being convoked within ten days of the King's death. If the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved and the convocation of the new one fixed for a date later than the expiry of ten days, the original Chamber would take office pending the new Parliament.

It is obvious that the new Parliament cannot meet within ten days, and the Regents cannot take office until they are sworn by Parliament. Therefore, if the Constitution is to be observed, it is pointed out, there is no Parliament in Egypt to-day. For the last, rump Parliament of Sidky Pasha is impossible. As a consequence the Wafd is pressing for the summoning of the last Parliament under the 1923 Constitution—the exclusively Wafdist Parliament of 1930 which was boycotted by the other parties. The State Legal Department, it is reported from Cairo, is now examining this conundrum. Meanwhile the Prime Minister is making overtures to the United Front leaders for an amicable settlement, but it is obvious that the Wafd is already exerting influence. Of course, the death of the puppet King of Egypt has caused considerable uneasiness in British circles and it is feared that British control may be weakened.

HOARE'S RETURN?

In local British politics, it is rumoured that Sir Samuel Hoare will be brought back in the Cabinet where he will succeed Lord Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The return of Sir Samuel Hoare has not been received warmly. The "Manchester Guardian", the "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Herald" have opposed such a re-entry of the sacked Cabinet Minister. They are convinced that Sir Samuel is still unrepentant for his part in the Hoare-Laval Pact and the appointment may lead to the ultimate acceptance of the British Cabinet of the same Pact, which has been abandoned owing to the clamour made against it by the public. The supporters of the ex-Foreign Secretary point out that the latest phases of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict have served to justify Sir Samuel and his December peace proposals in the eyes of those who opposed them.

KESHAVRAO BHAGAT ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

At its meeting held to-day noon with all 50 members present (a feature unnoticed during the whole of the last year) Mr. Keshavrao Bhagat was elected president for the coming year. Mr. Dhamdhare, Advocate was elected vice-president. Both the elections were uncontested.

NO FOOD FOR THREE DAYS

Burdwan Villagers In Distress Approach S. D. O.

BURDWAN, May 9.

The following report has been obtained from the Secretary of the Burdwan District Congress Committee:—

"On the 3rd May last some 200 famished villagers belonging to villages Karojgram, Srirampore, Daypara and Narayanpore under the Karojgram Union Board, approached the S. D. O. of Katwa for explaining to him the acuteness of the distress now prevailing in their locality due to failure of crop in the last two years and of the scarcity of water too."

"Being asked by the S. D. O. they replied that they were without meals for 3 days as no work to earn their livelihood was available in their area. They prayed for work and free food for the old, invalid and children.—United Press.

Women And Rural Reconstruction

KONNI, (Travancore).

Resolutions asking the women of Kerala to take greater interest in the promotion of Hindi as the common language of India, and laying stress on the importance of rural reconstruction work and the part women should play in it, were adopted by the Women's Conference, held here in connection with the All-Kerala Nair Conference. The Conference also supported the principles of the Child Marriage Restraint Bill, introduced in the Travancore Legislative Assembly by Srimathi T. Narayani Amma, and advocated the opening of organisations on the lines of the Y.W.C.A. in all important centres.

TEMPLE ENTRY TO ALL HINDUS

Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramanya Iyer, retired Dewan of Travancore, presided over the Hindu Conference, which was also held here in connection with the All-Kerala Nair Conference. A resolution was adopted at the Conference that all Hindu temples should be thrown open to all classes of Hindus.

The All-Kerala Nair Conference, "inter alia," resolved that the distribution of appointments on the basis of communal representation was not acceptable. It also recorded the view that sub-castes in the Nair community should be completely abolished.—A.P.

Who Won The War For Italy

FELL WORK OF POISON GAS

Egypt Shocked At Fall Of Addis Ababa: Warning To Yemen

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Mail)

The Egyptian correspondent who accompanied the Italian invaders from Dessi to Addis Ababa reports from Djiboti to his paper "Al-Balagh":—

"It is a serious mistake to consider that Abyssinia was conquered by the Italians by facing the brave Abyssinians. It was only pitiless poison gas that killed the brave Abyssinian warriors and the innocent women and children.

GRUESOME SIGHT

At the distance of 90 miles from Addis Ababa I saw with my own eyes thousands of Abyssinians fighting bravely before the poisonous gas was let out when they fell down at once on the ground as statues fall down at violent earthquake shocks. It was an extremely ghastly sight. The soldiers were all lying on the ground and were appearing like the figures woven in a vast carpet. The monkeys dangling in the branches with their babies clinging to their breasts, the pigeons perching on the boughs, the eagles flying in air, the rhinoceros playfully up-rooting the trees, the hippopotamus majestically swimming in water, in fine, the birds of air, and the animals of land, were petrified as soon as they inhaled the poisonous gas. The gruesome scene can neither be adequately depicted on the canvas nor can it be described in words. The whole atmosphere was surcharged with the stinking smell, emanating from the rotting bodies of the people, the birds and the animals.

WHO FOUGHT FOR ITALIANS

People think that the Italians fought with the Abyssinians but the fact is otherwise. It is the Askeries, and the African Muslim Arabs who were dragged from Tripoli and other Italian territories and placed in front of the army to face the Abyssinians.

Italians could never fight the Abyssinian warriors. Only in the last campaign nearly 15,000 Askeries and Arab Muslims were killed near Dessi and on their march on Addis Ababa. When we entered the beautiful African city Addis Ababa, we found it ruined. I at once hastened to the British Legation and there the refugees, told me that the Abyssinians even in the riots did not molest any Indian or Egyptian. They were especially kind to the people of these countries. I also found that after the Abyssinians, the Indians and Egyptians were the only people who heartily hated the imperialistic aggression of the Italians.

EGYPT SHOCKED

The Egyptians received the news of the fall of Addis Ababa with a great surprise and horror. The whole of Egypt is to-day immersed in sorrow on account of the death of King Fuad and the fall of Addis Ababa. The Abyssinian, Tripolitan and Sudanese students in the Al-Azhar University are actually weeping night and day as if the corpse of their mother-land is lying before their very eyes. The Egyptian papers reported that even Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Sudan are also mourning for Abyssinia.

WARNING TO YEMEN

A long article appeared in an Egyptian paper warning Imam Yehiya, the Ruler of Yemen, to be wide-awake and to beware of the Italians in time. The article tells the Imam: "Remember what Italy has done recently in Yemen. She tried to buy rifles from Yemen at higher prices in the name of Abyssinia, only to disarm Yemen. She tried to claim the Italian sunnates and other buildings in Al-Mukha, and she tried to establish a hospital. After Abyssinia the greedy eyes of Italy will be fixed upon you. Get up and be ready to protect yourself before it is too late."



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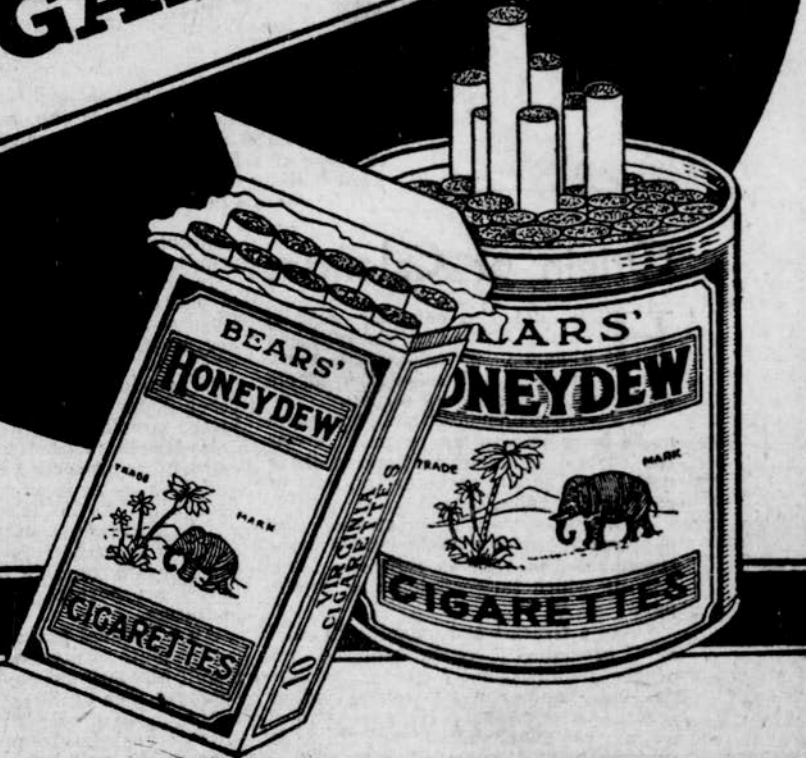
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MEAGRE PROGRESS OF SCHEDULED CLASSES

Thirty Special Schools Closed In Belgaum

ANNUAL REPORT OF WORK IN PRESIDENCY

According to the Annual Report of the Backward Class Department for 1934-35, the total number of backward class pupils attending schools is 137,999, an increase of 6,000, including 4,000 scheduled class pupils, over the figures of the previous year.

A decrease was observed in the number of scheduled class pupils attending primary schools under the District School Board, Belgaum. The progress shown by the District School Board, Nasik was however, unique. It closed down 30 special schools during 1933-34 and even then there was a net increase of 544 scheduled class children attending primary schools. As it was apparent from the returns received that as many as 24 new separate schools were opened by some of the Local Authorities in the Central Division and as the opening of new scheduled class separate schools is against the policy of Government, enquiries were made from the Educational Inspector, Central Division, in this connection.

The Educational Inspector found that the recorded increase in the number of scheduled class separate schools was due to the fact that the information on account of aided scheduled class pupils was not given by the Local Authorities during the previous year while it was included in the return submitted for 1933-34. Thus the increase in the number of separate schools was not real.

Special scholarships amounting to Rs. 242 were given to Backward class pupils for primary education by the Backward Class Department and of this amount Rs. 150 were allotted to Karkari pupils. These scholarships are distinct from 142 sets of special scholarships awarded to the Backward

classes by the Educational Department.

Differential Treatment

Government have repeatedly laid down that no differential treatment with regard to the admission and sitting of scheduled class children in common schools should be allowed. Certain cases have, however, been brought to the notice of this Department showing the opposition of caste Hindus to the enforcement of Government orders, says the Backward Class Officer. As an interesting example the case of the scheduled classes of Sajod, Taluka Ankleshwar, District Broach, is cited.

Social Boycott

"The caste Hindus of Sajod being averse to the idea of their children sitting along with those of the scheduled classes decided to withdraw their children from the school till such time as the scheduled classes themselves withdrew their own children or till the authorities permitted the separate sitting of scheduled class pupils. They succeeded in inducing the Vankars and the Chavars of the village to withdraw their children from the school and also passed a resolution to boycott the Garoda families of the village, since the Garodas continued sending their children to school.

Stood Firmly

The Garodas stood firmly by their rights in spite of various harassments including the filing of a criminal complaint against them which led to their arrest. However, they won their case and thanks to the help of various Government officers the animosity against them has died down and it is reported that at present the school is being simultaneously attended by the children of the scheduled classes and other caste Hindus without any distinction.

Most of the Local Authorities are genuinely trying to carry out the orders of Government but in many villages the prejudices of the village folk still lead to their infraction. Unremitting pressure is required from all quarters to reduce the numbers of such cases.

Free Hostel Rooms

Government have already exempted all backward class pupils from the payment of room rent

in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools, if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned. All poor backward class pupils are also admitted free in Government secondary schools. The Department spent Rs. 865 on special scholarships to poor backward class pupils in secondary schools.

The Department also helped poor backward class students undergoing technical training by means of scholarships. During the year scholarships amounting to Rs. 520 were given to backward class pupils studying in various technical institutions.

Eighty-eight teachers from backward classes were admitted to various training institutions in the four Educational divisions of the Presidency.

Twelve depressed class hostels in various parts of the Presidency received Government grants.

Recruitment To Services

Government have already prescribed 10 per cent. as the minimum percentage of members of the scheduled classes as mentals in Government offices. They have also fixed a percentage for recruitment of backward classes as clerks and talatis. In the case of the former they have prescribed that not less than one in every ten vacancies should be given to members of the backward classes, provided that suitable candidates are available, until their strength is 5 per cent. of the total clerical cadre in each Department. In case of talatis Government have directed that not less than one vacancy in five should be given to members of the backward classes, provided suitable candidates are available, until these classes occupy 10 per cent. of such posts in each district.

Positions for 108 candidates of the backward class were secured by the Department during the year under report.

Point For Leaders

"Some backward class candidates unfortunately are rather casual in their dealings with appointing officers, and there have been cases in which backward class candidates have not troubled to reply to officers offering them posts," observes the Backward Class Officer. There have been other cases of candidates joining posts and leaving shortly after for insufficient causes. The names of such candidates are removed from the Recruitment Registers maintained by this Department when reported. Such instances create a bad impression and hamper the work of this branch. This point I especially commend to the notice of the leaders of the backward classes."

In the year under report three backward class candidates were trained in general on scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem. It is found that training of this sort does help backward class candidates and actually two candidates out of the three are now working as clerks in Government offices.

Water Supply

Referring to the water supply difficulties of the scheduled classes the Backward Class Officer says that the question of placing pumps on common wells for use of the scheduled classes was discussed by the Backward Class Board at its meeting on 9th August 1934. A reference to Government was thereafter made requesting them to try the experiment at least in some villages. Government have approved of the proposal and have suggested that the experiment might be tried in one or two places where conditions are favourable.

As in practice, especially in rural areas, in spite of the measures taken by Government, the scheduled classes normally have not access to the sources of water supply used by other castes and the supply assigned specially for these castes is often inadequate or non-existent, the Backward Class Board discussed the question of erecting special wells for scheduled classes in its meeting on 22nd November, 1934, and recommended to Government to set aside an annual sum of money for the construction of wells in scheduled class localities, where no common well is near at hand and where the need is specially acute.

The efforts made by the Department to obtain the benefits of the Provident Fund schemes of municipalities to Conservancy Staff, who hitherto had been treated as temporary and not eligible for such schemes, have largely been successful.

PLEADER IN TROUBLE

JULIUNDUR, May 6.

Accepting the appeal filed by Lala Nagina Mal Khanna, Editor of the "Islah" a local vernacular paper against the orders of the city Magistrate, Juliundur, reprimanding Mr. Mahomed Umar Khan, a local pleader for making incorrect statement in a case "Nagina Mal vs. Ghulam Dastgir". Sardar Indar Singh, officiating District and Sessions Judge has issued a notice to the said pleader directing him to appear before him on May 21, and show cause as to why he should not be prosecuted under section 193 I.P.C. (perjury).—United Press.

SOCIALISM AS REMEDY FOR UNTOUCHABILITY

Nasik Caste Hindus Warned

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, (By Mail). An intensive propaganda, among the villages in this district is being carried on by the local District Congress Committee. Mr. G.H. Deshpande, the General Secretary of the District Congress Committee accompanied by Messrs. Gadre and Subnis has so far toured Niphad and Chondor talukas and has proceeded to Nandgaon taluka. At all the places besides discussing with Congress workers and villagers the present political situation and enrolling Congress members they addressed largely attended public meetings, exhorting the peasantry to participate in the struggle carried on by the Congress. They also stressed the necessity of organisation and agitation with a view to get their day-to-day grievances redressed and appealed to them to make the forthcoming District Peasants Conference a success.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE

A dark and gloomy future for the Hindus, in case they continued their present indifferent and apathetic attitude towards the problem of the removal of untouchability, which is becoming more complicated and critical everyday, was envisaged by Mr. P. J. Subnis, in the course of his lecture in the local Spring Lecture Series, here, Mr. G. H. Deshpande, presiding. Though the Harijans despairing of bringing about change of heart among the caste Hindus, have resolved to renounce Hinduism, the speaker deplored the fact, that, it could not bring home to the orthodox Hindus, the gravity of the situation and the necessity of taking immediate steps to avert the impending crisis. However, he hoped, though, according to him it was hoping against hope, that the caste Hindus would bestir themselves before it was too late. Mr. Deshpande, while winding up the proceedings, held that the solution of the problem lay in reorganising the society on Socialist basis. According to him, the abolition of untouchability and the reorganisation of the Hindu society on the basis of equality would go a long way to solve the communal problem also.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BENGAL

Commerce Chamber's Assurance To Govt.

CALCUTTA, May 8. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce do not think that the present state of unemployment is due so much to lack of opportunity afforded to young Bengalis in the matter of business openings as the lack of training in the essentials to business success, instilled into them in their homes and colleges.

This opinion is contained in the Chamber's reply to the Government who had forwarded to them for consideration the proposals of the All-Bengal Anti-Terrorist Conference. The Chamber stresses that European business community is already doing a great deal to help the individuals for whom the Conference has appealed. It assures the Government that it will continue such help to those individuals who are determined to help themselves.—A.P.

Amritsar Socialists

AMRITSAR, May 8. The meeting of the Executive of the Amritsar Socialist Party was held last night under the presidency of Mr. Golan Jilani. It was decided to observe the Abyssinia Day and Subash Day on May 9, and 10, respectively. The meeting also appointed Mr. Nana Raj, Barrister, to deal with the case of Mr. Mohd. Sharif Matin, General Secretary of the Party, and the appeal of Mr. Ram Nath. —United Press.

Baroda Ports Question

We published in our issue of Friday the main terms of the agreement that, it is understood, has been arrived at between the Government of India and the Baroda State on the question of ports.

As one of the terms it was stated that ten per cent. of the total Customs revenue of India would be paid to Baroda. The correct percentage is one and not ten.

A Barisal message says Miss Susama Das Gupta, daughter of Mr. Amrita Lal Das Gupta, Head Master, B. M. School, who appeared at the last I. A. examination from the local B. M. College, has been served with an order under section 2-A of the Bengal Act VI of 1930 (i.e. Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act) restraining her movements.

FAMILY HYGIENE

Birth Control Clinic To Be Opened At Parel

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene will open its first free Birth Control Clinic at Parel on Tuesday, the 11th instant. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay. The Clinic will be called The Women's Free Welfare Clinic. The occasion is unique not only because it is the only free Birth Control Clinic in British India but also because it is being opened by the Mayor of an important city. The other speakers at the function besides the Mayor will be Col. Sukhey Col Spackman, Mrs. Manecklal Premchand and Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy.

MANY VOLUNTEERS.

The Clinic is located in the Hospital Avenue, Parel, opposite to the K.B.M. Hospital, and is mainly intended for mill workers who badly need this advice but cannot afford to pay for it. Besides a lady doctor and fully trained nurse, there will be lady social workers also attending the centre regularly. Advice will be free and so also material to the poor. There will be a follow-up system to see how far contraceptives can be popularised among the poor Indian women, to evaluate the various methods, and so on. The lady social workers who have so far agreed to attend the centre are: Mrs. Premchand, Mrs. Racoosin, Mrs. S. Jepson, Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy, Mrs. W. Maloney, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, Mrs. Kamte, Miss B. Nariman, Dr. Saraswathi, Mrs. Karamall, Miss Subani, Mrs. Yodh Miss Dongre, Mrs. Bharucha, Mrs. Kamal Fyze and Mrs. Shakoor. Workers and funds are urgently required to help in this most interesting development of social activity.

FAMINE TRUST GRANT TO BENGAL DISTRESSED

SIMLA, May 9.

The meeting of the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust was held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Jagdish Prasad.

It was decided to make an immediate grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the relief of distress caused by drought and floods in parts of Bengal and authorise a further grant of same amount after three months, if developments in the situation were found to justify this. The Board also discussed information at present available as regards the recent cyclone in Arracan and agreed to a grant to be allowed in this case also if justified by facts when officially reported.—A. P.

(Continued From Col. 7) adversely affect the results of elections in the future.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

In order to consider all these matters and take necessary steps an informal meeting of the office-bearers of all the four Provinces comprising the Bombay Presidency, namely, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, was convened in Bombay, at my instance, and after full discussion of the situation, the meeting passed the following resolution as an immediate measure:—

"In view of the immediate necessity of doing preliminary work in regard to elections to Provincial Legislatures, this informal meeting of the office-bearers of the four Provincial Congress Committees, namely, Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Congress Committees, appoints a provisional advisory committee consisting of—

Sgt. Morarji Desai (Gujarat), Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay), Mr. N. V. Gadgil (Maharashtra), Mr. S. K. Hosmani (Karnatak), Mr. S. K. Patil (Bombay), Secretary.

For the purpose stated above. This Committee will continue to function until a regular central machinery is set up for the whole Presidency by the Provincial Boards constituted by these Provincial Congress Committees."

The Committee will also advise the four Provinces on such other preliminary steps as may be found necessary from time to time until the proper machinery contemplated in the resolution is set up. I hope that all four Provinces will make every possible effort to put into execution such instructions as may be issued by this Committee from time to time. I also hope that the people of all the four Provinces will wholeheartedly co-operate in the work in this Committee.

Sardar's Appeal To Voters Of Provincial Legislatures

ENSURE SUCCESS OF ALL CONGRESS CANDIDATES AT POLLS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement in regard to the forthcoming elections to Provincial Legislatures in the Bombay Presidency:—

Since the Lucknow Congress has decided that elections to the Legislatures should be contested on behalf of the Congress, it is the imperative duty of all Congressmen and Congress organisations to take such steps as are necessary from now to ensure the success of the Congress candidates at the polls.

IMMEDIATE TASK

The Working Committee at its last sitting at Wardha has already appointed a "Central Parliamentary Committee" for the purpose of organising elections in all Provinces. It will take some time for this Committee to meet and decide its plan of action. There are, however, certain preliminary

duties to be performed and these must be immediately taken in hand. The work of enrolment of newly franchised voters is very urgent, and it cannot be delayed even for a day. In the administrative Provinces which consist of several Congress Provinces such as Bombay, Madras, C. P., etc., it is necessary to set up some sort of provisional machinery which would co-ordinate and centralise the election activities of the administrative provinces as a whole until a regular machinery is set up by the respective provinces.

The immediate work which such a provisional committee will have to tackle is the enrolment of as large a number of voters as possible and to remove various obstacles in the way of enrolment. There are other preliminary steps also to be taken which if not taken now should

(Continued in Col. 5)



"... and Sahib, your cards tell me that you have a troubled mind, but I see an end to your troubles very soon."

"Well, there's no wonder that I have a troubled mind. I am very worried over my business, and I need never have been. I am behind the times and losing business because I thought I could carry on without a TELEPHONE. I have just had a TELEPHONE installed and I booked an order over the 'phone this morning. I can see now that there are better days ahead and with a TELEPHONE in the office I can meet them half way."

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POULTRY FARMING.

Poultry Farmers and Fanciers are requested to see our twin colour Pictorial advertisement on the last cover page of this paper's Sunday Edition of 17th May. Monsoon Price List of Reduced Rates now available. Send for free list No. 102, The Asian Farms, No. 11, Connaught Road, POONA.

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SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 9.
B I S N Co's S.S. Varna of 2655 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.
Lionel Edward's S.S. Tampa of 3703 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Dixon, arrived from Philadelphia via New York, Port Said and Karachi with general cargo.
James Mackintosh & Co's S.S. Salween of 4752 Reg. tons, Capt. O. E. Enniss arrived from Constantinople via Port Said with fuel oil, Diesel oil and benzene.
B I S N Co's S.S. Homefield of 3222 Reg. tons, Capt. H. D. Clark arrived from Basra via Rangoon, Madras and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo.
P & O S N Co's S.S. Strathaird of 13400 Reg. tons, Capt. J. W. Hartley arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 9.
 The following steamers entered for loading on 9-5-36:
S.S. Mantal Maru (O. S. K.) for China and Japan Ports via Karachi.
S.S. Silvercreeper (V. Bros.) for American Ports via Marmagoa & Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 9.
P & O S N Co's S.S. Strathaird of 13400 Reg. tons, Capt. J. W. Hartley sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.
Andrew Yule & Co's S.S. Chamber Hall of 3095 Reg. tons, Capt. S. L. Spence sailed for Calcutta with water ballast.
Lionel Edward's S.S. Sumatra of 3206 Reg. tons, Capt. H. Hannell sailed for Negapatnam, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.
Lloyd Triestino Co's S.S. Victoria of 7145 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Castelletto sailed for Shanghai via Colombo with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.
Turner Morrison & Co's S.S. Akbar of 2479 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Keir sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.
Killick Nixon & Co's S.S. City of Canterbury of 5290 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Wyper sailed for Marseilles, Liverpool, Glasgow and Plymouth via Port Sudan and Port Said with passengers and local cargo.
P & O S N Co's S.S. Kidderpore of 3293 Reg. tons, Capt. R. R. Burge sailed for Karachi with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.
B I S N Co's S.S. Dinfield of 3170 Reg. tons, Capt. A. E. Wilkinson sailed for Rangoon via Alleppey and Colombo with local cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 9.
 1 Tampa 3703, Calcutta 12-5 L. Edwards Ltd.
 (3) Sumatra 3206 Negapatnam 9-5 L. Edwards Ltd.
 4 Ranefels 5207, Karachi, 15-5 L. Edwards Ltd.
 5 Durenda 4450, U. Kingdom 11-5 M. M. & Co.
 6 Clann Macbeth, 2816 Bhavnagar, 11-5 J. Finlay & Co.
 (8) Atlantic Maru, 4254 Kobe 16-5 N.Y. Kaisha.
 9 Tanga Maru 4233, Kobe 10-2, N.Y. Kaisha.
 10 Himalaya 3904 Penang, NF L. Triestino.
 11 Islami 3517, Japan 12-5, M. M. & Co.
 (12) Hopecrest 3105, Vancouver 9-5 Volkart Bros.
 14 Karanja, 4946 Durban, 13-5 M. M. & Co.
 15 Janaki 530 M. Coast, 12-5, M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

C/R Jalarashini 2681, Calcutta 12-5 Scindia S.N.Co.
 (3) Vita 1995 Karachi, 9-5 M. M. & Co.
 8 Homefield 3228 N. F. 14-5, M. M. & Co.
 15 Janaki 350, M. Coast, 12-5, Malabar Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

(G) Lalita 232 M. Coast, 10-5 Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
 Viceroy of India 14-5, P & O S Coy.
 Dalgoda 12-5, M. M. & Co.
 Mooltan 21-5, P & O S Coy.
 Corfu 28-5, P & O S Coy.
FROM LIVERPOOL
 Britannia 11-5, Graham's Trading Co.

KARACHI'S NEW MAYOR

A. H. Mama Elected

KARACHI, May 9.
 The Mayoral election to the Karachi Corporation took place this afternoon and resulted in the defeat of the Congress candidate, Mr. R. K. Sidani, and success of the nominated member, Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, Hon. Magistrate. There were three candidates for Mayorship, namely, Khan Bahadur A. H. Mama, Mr. R. K. Sidani and Col. Mahon. Col. Mahon was eliminated in the first round, securing seven votes only. In the second round, Mr. Sidani was eliminated, securing 24 votes only. Khan Bahadur Mama was elected Mayor, securing 33 votes. The new Mayor gave the following exclusive message to the "United Press":—"I, as a humble servant of my beloved City, will do my best to serve the City without distinction of caste or creed. I will try to follow the footsteps of my predecessors like Mr. Jamshed Mehta."—United Press.

Trading Co; 70 bags gum M. M. & Co; 1150 bales cotton waste oil G. M. Vyas & Co; 25 bales cotton waste clean M. Chandulal & Co.

For Amsterdam:—200 bales cotton M. M. & Co; 700 bags talcum powder Havro Trading Co.

S.S. Britannia for Glasgow:—1000 bags linseed cotton Agents Ltd; 12230 bags Indian oil cake L. Dreyfus & Co.

For Liverpool:—23 drums castor oil A. Hargovindas & Co; 5600 bags groundnut cakes L. Dreyfus & Co; 1950 bags Indian oil cakes L. Dreyfus & Co; 100 bales hemu raw T. Dawoodbhoy; 2000 packets myrabollams C. Jivanlal & Co; 50 bundles deer horns A. Gulamhussein & Co.

S.S. Bangalore for London:—45 cases kaju kurnels M. B. P. Zanve; 8 bales woollen carpets Pakhiad; Bros; 139 bags poppy seed J. Moolchand & Co; 1109 bags myrabollams K. Tricamli & Co.

For Hull:—216 bags furskreek seed B. Balwant & Co.

S.S. Durenda for London:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Barhu & Co.

For Antwerp:—10 bales cotton Suleman & Co; 600 bags bone meal B. Ardeshir & Co.

For Dunkirk:—180 bales cotton G. K. Kalsha; 110 bales cotton Sapt. Tex. Pro. Co.

S.S. Islami for Sydney:—195 bales myrabollams H. Bhagwandas & Co; 124 bags myrabollams P. Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne:—65 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas & Co; 382 bags myrabollams P. Mathradas & Co.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton Suleman & Co; 100 bales cotton B. Factory; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, May 9.
 S.S. Chyebassa, Agents M. M. & Co; from Calcutta:—2333 bags rice, 5068 tons coal; 523 chests tea; 496 bales bunnys bags; 18 bales jute canvas; 15 bales H. cloth; 10 cases cotton yarn; 3 bales jute waste, 31 bundles chitratta; 39 packages jute spun yarn; 32 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases umbrellas; 3261 bags cotton seed; 100 bags beans; 1943 bags betel nuts; 19 cases porcelain ware; 15 packages sharpening stones; 9 cases sola hats; 11 cases pith shapes hats; 60 drums red lead dry; 140 kegs white zinc paint; 3027 kegs paint; 262 cases canvas shoes; 18 tons sand; 51 cases rubber sheets; 30 cases electric fans; 7 cases frenet polish 8 cases alum, circles; 20 cases brass hooks; 68 drums varnish; 16 bundles steel bars; 100 kegs lubricants; 40 cases pieces C.I. pipes; 180 bales C.I. pans; 6785 pieces C.I. fittings; 16 cases cigarettes; 210 pieces pipes; 3647 pieces fire bricks; 75 bags clay; 22 cases enamelled ware; 30 cases hardware; 11 drums spirit; 40 cases beer; 603 drums coal tar; 20 bags iron washers.

S.C. Varela, Agents M. M. & Co; from Busra:—2322 bundles wet dates; 445 bags mash; 200 bags barley.

From Karachi:—113 bales cotton; 925 bags wheat; 243 bags wheat; flour; 45 bags provision; 20 bags almond kernels; 28 bags rice; 150 bags wheat bran.

S.S. Barjora, Agents M. M. & Co; from Kowelt:—92 packages wool; 11 bundles aluminium, copper and brass scrap; 761 bags sardines; 161 bags dry dates.

From Bushire and Bunder Abbas:—40 bales skins; 50 bags roots; 4 bags poppy seed; 63 bags raisins; 13 cases gum.

From Gwader:—12 bags fish manure; 6 bundles mats.

From Ormora:—40 bundles mats.

From Karachi:—125 bags wheat; 451 cases grease.

From Forbunder and Veraval:—512 bales cotton; 36 bales cotton piecegoods.

"LILY BISCUITS" CELEBRATE GOLDEN JUBILEE

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)
 Messrs. P. Sett and Company, Proprietors of the well-known Lily Biscuit Company and the Lily Chemical Works, attained the fifteenth year of their existence last week.

The occasion was celebrated with great "clat" by the company at their factory at No. 3, Ramkanta Sen Lane, Ultadanga. A great and representative gathering composed of men and women drawn from every walk of life attended the function. The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy presided.

SIDE-SPLITTING LAUGHTER

Mr. Chandra Nath Mitter read the report of the company which placed before the audience an interesting record of the growth of the company from an humble beginning to its present form, containing as it did an account of the ordeals through which the company had to pass in the early years of its existence and the stubborn fight it had to put up against heavy odds. Mr. C. C. Biswas addressed the gathering wishing the company greater success and prosperity in years to come. Mr. S. C. Mukherjee (Funman) entertained the audience with comic sketches which drew forth side-splitting laughter from the guests. Light refreshments were served and there was a delightful display of fireworks. Mr. Prabodh Chandra Setta, an expert and Mr. Chandhi Charran Setta, Manager of the company with his staff were all attention to the guests. In the morning the staff presented an address to Mr. P. Sett and Mr. B. Sett, Proprietors of the company. The company gave a bonus of one week's pay and a fountain pen to each of its staff in celebration of the occasion.

Presiding over the occasion, the Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy said:—"It gives me great pleasure to be associated with Golden Jubilee celebrations of Messrs. P. Sett and Co., through whose efforts the Lily Biscuit Co. has come into existence. Those of us who have chosen certain directions of public service fully realise the great contribution that our Bengali business men are making towards building the nation and I have always felt that in consideration of the special economic circumstances of Bengal those enterprising capitalists who have come forward to establish well thought-out manufacturing business have been doing real constructive service to the country."

It is a matter of great delight to us to see the proprietors of the Lily Biscuits Co. flourish and I congratulate Messrs. P. Sett and Co. most heartily on their successful work extending over more than half a century. The success of this firm is largely due to their good choice of the field of activity and to their efficient internal organisation. I come to learn that the Lily Biscuit Co. and the Lily Chemical Works have directed their attention to the manufacture of various kinds of biscuits as also of such chemical products as cream, liquid soap, metal polish, ink and boot polish. The possibilities of Swadeshi in these directions are immense. In biscuits alone India imports more than 66 lakhs of rupees, and the import into Bengal ports amounts to nothing short of 64 lakhs of rupees per year. Apart from these imports, there is a growing taste of people for biscuits of various kinds and is large quantity is manufactured through crude methods by untrained bakers. We cannot therefore too much emphasise the need for an up-to-date factory for the manufacture of Swadeshi biscuits under hygienic conditions. The proprietors of the Lily Biscuit Co. deserve our thanks for having arranged to fulfil this great want. The Lily Biscuit Co. therefore can very well claim the unstinted support of all our countrymen.

AN APPEAL.
 The success of Messrs. P. Sett and Co. holds out another great object-lesson in business organisation in this province. It is common knowledge that Joint Stock enterprise in Bengal has received some amount of setback in the recent years and there has been a genuine desire on the part of investors to see industrial undertakings organised on a different basis. It is high time that in Bengal some financiers should come forward to build up industries either entirely with their own resources or with finances collected from amongst their friends. This would create confidence and would enable more rational working than has been possible through Joint Stock enterprise. I understand that Messrs. P. Sett and Co. have from their own family invested more than 12 lakhs of rupees in this business. I know that there are at least half a dozen capitalists in Calcutta itself who have enough resources to float similarly Bengali-managed sugar mills, cement factories metal works and the like for which there is a crying need in the country.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Trustees Give Accounts Of Collections Made For Gujarat

The Trustees of the Bombay Women's Gujarat Flood Relief Fund, write:—

The Bombay Women's Gujarat Flood Relief Fund was started at the public meeting of the women of Bombay held at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on 9th August, 1927, to provide relief to the flood-stricken people of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind. A Women's Committee was formed to co-operate with the Central Flood Relief Committee in collecting funds and utilizing them for the relief of the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas. The public of Bombay responded promptly and generously and a sum of Rs. 63,143-7-3 was collected within a short period. Nearly Rs. 50,158-0-6 were spent for the relief of the sufferers at the time and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements for the period ending 31st January, 1929, were published by the Executive Committee of the above Fund. The balance of Rs. 12,985-6-9 was entrusted to the following Trustees appointed by the General Committee of the Bombay Women's Gujarat Flood Relief Fund on 27th February 1929, to be used for other relief work that may arise in future:

TRUSTEES.
 Lady Jugmohandas Virjeevandas, Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. N. M. Rajjee.

In order to give an authoritative direction to the Trustees for the disbursement of the funds thus placed in their hands a special meeting of the General Committee was convened at Lady Jugmohandas's Bungalow on 30th July, 1929, and the following Resolution was adopted:

"That the sum intended but not used for the Flood Relief may be utilized by the Trustees for any other Relief work that may present itself in future."

The Trustees met from time to time to transact the business relating to the management of the Fund and to consider the appeals made to them for relief. Help was sent on various occasions to wherever it was urgently needed.

The first instalment of accounts of the Trust Fund which had amounted to Rs. 13,158-3-9 by the accumulation of interest to the end of the year 1929 was published by the Trustees showing payments amounting to Rs. 1,074-11-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,083-9-9.

We therefore beg leave to place before the public the final account of the balance of Rs. 2,083-9-9 which had increased to Rs. 2,253-8-9 by the accumulation of interest up to date as follows:—

Rs. 300 sent to Mr. Bapoojee Curjeejee Mody for relief work in Cambay on 8th May, 1930.

Rs. 500 sent to Babu Rajendra-prasad for Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund on 27th April 1934.

Rs. 428 to Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Ladies' Subcommittee, for the use of Parsee sufferers only on 5th August, 1935. (This sum was ear-marked in the original fund for Parsees).

Rs. 700 to Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Hospital on 19th September, 1935.

Rs. 50 to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India on 4th October, 1935.

(The last two sums amounting to Rs. 750 were ear-marked in the original fund for children only).

Rs. 217-4 paid to Mrs. Maneklal Premchand for the expenses of printing the "Report of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Women's Gujarat Flood Relief Fund."

Rs. 58-4-9 being the balance remaining in hand at the closing of the final Trust account, paid to the Seva Mandir (Bombay Development Department Chawls).

Total Rs. 2,253-8-9.

Echo Of Sonya
Maruti Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 7.

An echo of the Sonia Maruti Satyagraha was heard when against Deshdas Ranade and others came up for further hearing before the City Magistrate to-day.

Deshdas Ranade and two others stand charged for having contravened District Magistrate's order prohibiting playing of music before Sonia Maruti temple by offering Satyagraha. Hearing of the case was fixed for the 24th April last, but it had to be postponed as this Sonia Maruti music affair had culminated in the regrettable troubles the same day.

Mr. Ranade admitted having offered Satyagraha by playing music before temple.

Mr. C. B. Agarwalla, Bar-at-law is defending Mr. Ranade.

World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(From Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)
 The Turkish request in the matter of Dardanelles has placed Greece in a very painful position.

In principle, of course, Athens has nothing against Turkey's endeavour to re-establish her sovereignty over the hitherto demilitarised zone, but Greece's "yes" may encourage other states to demand the revision of their respective treaties and thus endanger the country's territorial integrity.

The fact that in return for her consent Greece may forfeit her own islands is only a very small consolation. Mytilene, Samos, Kyos and Ikaria are only important in the event of a Greek-Turkish conflict. Under present circumstances no such danger exists.

—"Kathimerini", Athens.

CHANGE THE NAME OF WAR
 Instead of the word "war" everybody ought to be taught to use the word "pest". This is the true name of war. In a future war, there will be no victors; only ruined nations. Europe will be like a great cemetery. Whosoever starts a war to-day is like a canvasser for cholera or collector of subscriptions for the black pest.

Those in charge of Europe should remember that if they press the button of the war machine they, too, will have to go under. Things are not in their hands any longer, but in the hands of the gases and aeroplanes who will be their masters.—Mr. A. Nadas in "Festi Futur", Budapest.

PRO-GERMAN PLEBISCITE.
 The plebiscite organised by "Le Journal" further demonstrated the French desire for an understanding with Germany. The question whether Europe's peace depends on such an understanding has been replied by 177,933 yes votes and 53,312 no votes.

148,888 said that such an understanding is possible, 68,940 denied it. Out of 232,000 votes, only 35,212 voted confidence in the Franco-Russian pact. The remainder all said yes to the question asking whether they thought that this pact disturbed Europe's peace. 182,872 voted against it, and only 45,784 for the League of Nations. The list of popular Frenchmen is still led by Pierre Laval with 95,840 votes. Tardieu follows with 82,088 votes, George Mandel with 45,451 and Franklin-Buillon with 23,684 votes.—"Le Journal", Paris.

UNLUCKY LONDON
 London is a bad place for international conferences. Since the Congress of Vienna and before the war seven conferences were held in London. All failed. The first dealt with Greece. It lasted from 1827 until 1832 before something was agreed upon which was, however, soon upset. The second, from 1830 to 1833, settled the question of Belgium's independence and neutrality. This treaty was torn up by Germany in 1914. The third, in 1852, guaranteed Denmark's independence. It was violated by Prussia 12 years later. In 1867 the independence of Luxembourg was agreed upon in London, only to be torn up in 1914. In 1871, the fifth conference, neutralised the Black Sea, but Russia acted on her own account differently. The sixth conference was held in 1908-1909 to deal with the neutralisation of commercial shipping, but it was not even ratified. The seventh, the Balkan conference of 1912 was interrupted by the second Balkan war. Post-war failures include the reparations conference in 1921, the naval conference of 1930, the world economic conference in 1933, the new naval conference in 1935 and the Locarno conference in 1936.—"La Politique", Europe, Paris.

MOSCOW DISSATISFIED.
 It cannot be denied that Italy, the aggressor, is marching forward unhindered in a defenceless Abyssinia. Soon it may swallow the whole of the last independent African empire. Moscow sees with deep humiliation how powerless the League is. It could neither prevent Italy from starting the war, nor stop her from going further. Behind this failure lies the tragic dissension between France and Great Britain. These two States must realise that a continuation of such a policy makes the organisation of collective security impossible and creates an atmosphere where would-be-aggressors are encouraged to defy openly the authority of international treaties.—"Izvestia", Moscow.

SEPARATISM IN BRITANNY.
 The autonomist movement known under the name of "Owen Ha Du", is not abating. Menacing letters are continuously sent to officials. Further bombing attacks are threatened if the teaching of Breton is not immediately introduced into all schools of the old Duchy. In spite of most strict investigations the police were unsuccessful in discovering the leaders of the movement. Now, by chance, the secret has been revealed. An active soldier of the French Army was the brains behind the outrages. He also confessed to taking part in the incident during which the statue symbolising the union of Brittany with the rest of France was entirely demolished.—"Die Stunde", Vienna.

ANOTHER ABOUKIR?
 Has Britain been defeated without firing a shot in the Mediterranean? Apparently, yes. Maybe Britain dare not risk repeating events of Aboukir by shutting off the Suez Canal. The British admirals who are guarding the route to India and the Generals watching over Suez and Egypt must have known that events are passing by which, if left unchallenged, will cause an irreparable loss to the British strategic position in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Only the League can say that the Abyssinian war was an unfortunate incident, which must be written off. For England, however, there is more in it.—"Baseler Nachrichten".

POLAND NOT A GREAT POWER.
 The optimism of the Polish Foreign Office as to the possible value of a Polish-Nordic bloc in greatly exaggerated. Even if connections between Scandinavia and Poland are excellent, it is most unlikely that the Northern States should consent to be used in the hands of Poland as trump in international politics. They know that in matters of the Baltic Germany and Poland cannot pursue the same policy. Poland is not a Great Power; she can never dominate the sea. Germany knows what Warsaw is trying to do and will make her own preparations. As to the Scandinavians, they will certainly know which is better for them, the friendship or the wrath of Germany.

ANTI-JAPAN PLOT IN MANCHUKUO ARMY
 The discovery of a widespread anti-Japanese plot within the Mongol Army Corps of the Manchukuo forces throws light on the unsettled conditions prevailing in the country after more than three years of Japanese "protection". The Military Court of the Kwantung Army condemned to death Governor Ling-Sheng and the two Mongol generals Fu-Ling and Chun-Ten. The Secretary of the Mongol Army Corps, Major Hwan-Ling-Tai was also ordered to be shot under suspicion of espionage in favour of the Soviets. Major Sateruto, Chief of Police, in Hailar, was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour.—"Prager Presse".

FAMINE IN BANKURA
Vivekananda Mission's Appeal For Funds

Swami Nirmalananda, President, Vivekananda Mission, Ramakrishna Lane, Baghbar, Calcutta writes:

What we anticipated in the month of October, 1935, after our inspection of certain places in the district of Bankura suffering from impending famine has actually happened and now the district is under complete grip of what looks to be a dangerous famine. Other districts are also suffering from scarcity due to continued failure of crop, fully or partially and the Government have opened relief operations according to its own estimate of the situation in different places. But as far as it has been ascertained the district of Bankura is the worst sufferer and as the people there are ordinarily poorer than the people of other districts, the situation here is alarming. Walls of thousands of hungry souls and their nude condition have already attracted the hearts of their brethren abroad and the Vivekananda Mission can not remain deaf at this pitiable condition of their fellow beings.

The Mission authorities have sent Swami Tripuranandaji, one of the assistant secretaries with (St. Gosto Behari Seth—a well-known social service worker and a member of Executive Committee of the Mission to Bankura to inspect and find out the worse places and open relief Centre immediately with the small resources available—the balance in hand of its Relief Fund.

We hope the Mission's appeal will be kindly responded to by the charity disposed public who have always been ready to loosen their purse-strings on such dangerous occasions in the past.

All kind contributions in cash or in kind or in both will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary of the Mission.

American Markets Ignore Depreciation In Dollar

Cotton Easy On Beneficial Rains

Favourable Weather In Texas And Oklahoma || Talk Of Mill Curtailment

SEVERE DROP IN CHICAGO WHEAT: MORE FRENCH GOLD FOR NEW YORK

BOMBAY, May 9.

In spite of favourable domestic news, Confidence is lacking on Wall Street mostly due to Franc uncertainties.

Rains in Oklahoma and Texas unsettled the Cotton market slightly but perhaps the outstanding feature of commodities was a severe drop in Chicago wheat of two points per bushel due to the weakness of outside grain markets.

The Pool continue to liquidate their May futures. Textile conditions are getting worse and there is further talk of mill curtailment.

NEW YORK.

Bombay, May 9. New York cotton showed a depressing attitude on account of favourable weather conditions in the western belt. This induced considerable hedging pressure of new crop months.

Trading in October futures started 10.34—1 being the highest for the day. Thereafter market commenced a downward trend mostly due to discouraging Liverpool advices which ultimately induced pool and hedge selling operators July touching 10.30-25 at the time of Liverpool close.

Later, market developed further weakness due to the prevailing nervousness in the Stock Exchange which attracted further selling of a general character July going as far as 10.27—8 being the lowest for the day.

At this stage the selling pressure slackened and prices gradually recovered slightly on covering of a profit taking nature. Finally, the session terminated with October standing at 10.31—4. The spot closed at 11.67 plus 02.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady May and July gaining 1 to 4 points at the close. Liverpool Cotton.

Though expected to open at a rise of 4 points, the Liverpool October opened at 5.66 plus 2 and later advanced to 5.67 plus 3 being the higher for the day.

Therewith market became easy on liquidating operations induced by favourable weather news. Later, due to better trade support, trading of new crop months and straddle selling could not affect the prices much further. However, in absence of further buying poorer market failed to make up for the drop in prices. Franc uncertainties have been causing great nervousness among the operators and support was restricted due to strength in sterling and further rains in West. The undertone was apparently bearish. Finally October stood at 5.63—1. The spot closed at 6.46 plus 2.

EAST INDIAN.

The market ruled dull and uninteresting May and July losing one point at the close.

The Egyptian section also ruled weak Sakel May and Upper July losing one point finally.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandrian cotton market ruled irregular Sakel May and Upper June gaining one point and losing two points respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 10.34—1.

New York October Lowest 10.27—8.

Liverpool October Highest 5.67 plus 3.

Liverpool October Lowest 5.63—1.

Messrs. Chumal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Market improved on shortage of contracts. Declined on favourable weather news and advance in sterling. Moderate trade calling. Bearish temporary.

Liverpool. Market has lost the early advance on reports of scattered showers in Texas and Oklahoma. The market is discounting favourable weather.

Liverpool.—Scattered Bombay and Southern hedging not limited trade off-take. Support restricted due strength in sterling and further rains in West. It is generally thought that franc crisis is rapidly approaching.

New York.—Trade buying July. Weather was better. Hedge selling of new crop months.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma and Texas. Weather cooler. Very favourable.

Liverpool.—Expected full quota to be moved by end of May.

Cables received through Reuters:—

Liverpool.—Hedging of New Crop months and straddle selling was absorbed up trade. Closed quiet.

New York.—Market was nervous and irregular. Price advanced on trade buying but later declined on favourable weather.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Nervousness in Wall Street owing to uncertainties over the franc and beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma caused a small setback in N. York.

BOMBAY COTTON

Market Quite But Steady

BOMBAY, May 9. To-day, our market showed a nervous trend during the initial stage. Excepting a few selling transactions, the market ruled quiet. Apparently lower trend is noticeable in view of fair weather conditions abroad and franc uncertainties.

Yesterday, favourable weather played a prominent part in the trading of the American cotton Exchange which displayed a nervous attitude with general selling together with pool hedging pressure. Besides the textile industry showed a dull attitude. Franc uncertainties have been telling heavily upon the Stock Exchange whose bearish settlement reflects on the cotton prices.

Following a small fall in American futures, our local market, for Broach J/A, opened at Rs. 197-8 and declined by about half a rupee on some office and speculative selling transactions. Fears of future franc devaluations not only check any advance in values but also create a feeling of consternation in all principal markets.

Though expected to open at unchanged rates, the Liverpool October opened with a drop of three points as hence Broach J/A was lowered down to Rs. 197-8 on general selling but subsequently slight improvement in Liverpool caused a steady tone to the local market.

Liverpool Cross opened at 498-15/16 and Franc opened at 75.78 and respectively closed at 497-15/16 and 75.60. The firmness in Cross and Franc rates together with improvement in Liverpool steadied the local rate.

Finally the market closed as under.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. 197 4 0
Broach J/A. 198 4 0
Broach A/M. 1937 12 0

Oomra May 184 8 0
Oomra July 183 12 0
Oomra D/Jan. 178 0 0

Bengal May 159 12 0
Bengal July 156 0 0
Bengal D/Jan. 143 0 0

Tej-mandi J/A. 7 8 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 9.

M.G.—

Bengal U.P. 172 168 163 160
Punjab 172 168 163 160
Oomra No. 3 183 182 189 185

C. P. No. 1 201 198 195 191
C. P. No. 2 201 198 195 191
Punjab-Ame. 216 213 210 206

Surat 242 239 236 232
Rajnipla 230 226 223 220
Navsari 248 245 242 238

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

Bengal Superfine 168/170
Bengal Fine 166/168
Bengal P.G. 165/167

C.P. 1 Fine 200/201
C.P. 2 Fine 195/193
Arvi Fine 196/197

Ellichpur Fine 193/194
Berar Fine 189/191
Khamsang Fine 190/192

Mulkapur Fine 185/188
Khandesh Fine 183/185
Jajna/Sailu 180/183

Burwah Sanavard 190/192
Mathia 175/178
Broach Fine 202/209

Dholera 197/202
Punjab/American 202/212
Sindh-American 202/212

Cambodia 230/232
Compta 227/232
Western 207/209

Miraj 230/233
Jagadia Ankleshwar 242/244
Surat 249/252

Kampala 324/326
Busega 324/326
Manza 302/307

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 9.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday This year.

WALL-STREET MARKET

Market Quite But Steady

New York, May 9. Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Exchange:—

Amer. For. Power 7 p.c. P. 31
Electric Bond Common 17
Columbia Gas 17
American Tel. and Tel. 154 3/4
Western Union Telg. 73 3/4
New York Central 33
Great North Pfd. 27
Northern Pacific Rly 27
Bethlehem Steel 55 1/2
Commercial Credit 56
Anaconda Copper Mining 33
General Electric 63
Westinghouse Airbrake 36
Int. Cement 44
Plymouth Oil 14
Socony 13
Chase Bank 36 1/2
National City Bank 32 1/2
Amr. Celanese 22
Sun Life of Canada 47 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada 46
Commercial Investment Trust 81

Market steady firm and looks for revived interest in low priced stocks due to high margin of high priced stocks. Commercial Investment Trust has declared dividend of 30 cents and 20 per cent stock dividend. Carloading up 100000 units. General Motors sold in April 230000 units.

Total Business—1 1/4 million.

SILVER EASY

BOMBAY, May 9. Late in the evening yesterday silver prices ruled easier in sympathy with gold. However, the better activity in the local Share Bazaar is reviving investment demand. Mr. Morgenthau is reported to have stated on the 7th instant that negotiations with Chinese Bankers have strengthened the progress. To-day the market displayed an easy tone.

Silver prices in London yesterday were quoted at unchanged rates for both spot and forward positions. India and speculators were reported buyers, while Chinese interests sold.

New York Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. Montreal May and July futures were quoted at a rise of 10 points. The Shanghai rate closed at 1-2 15/32.

Locally, Valshak opened at Rs. 50.2 and soon declined to Rs. 49.15 on scattered selling operations, but the lower price attracted a small support and the rate touched Rs. 50. Thereafter a steady tone prevailed with very minor fluctuations.

During the afternoon market maintained a steady tone with very meagre price movements. Business was much restricted. Selling pressure was absent and hence the earlier level was well maintained till evening.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

Ready 49 15 6
Valshak 49 15 0
Jyestha 50 1 0
Tejmandi Jyestha 1 0 0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Share Bazaar is closed to-day on account of settlement day.

esg interests sold. New York Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. Montreal May and July futures were quoted at a rise of 10 points. The Shanghai rate closed at 1-2 15/32.

Locally, Valshak opened at Rs. 50.2 and soon declined to Rs. 49.15 on scattered selling operations, but the lower price attracted a small support and the rate touched Rs. 50. Thereafter a steady tone prevailed with very minor fluctuations.

During the afternoon market maintained a steady tone with very meagre price movements. Business was much restricted. Selling pressure was absent and hence the earlier level was well maintained till evening.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

Ready 49 15 6
Valshak 49 15 0
Jyestha 50 1 0
Tejmandi Jyestha 1 0 0

GOLD

The possibility of the devaluation of the franc is inducing heavy application of mandi options in gold. Besides, future uncertainties with regard to the franc are also causing grave anxieties amongst the local operators and it is also believed that the real crisis in franc is still ahead.

To-day, the local market showed a bearish tendency from the beginning. Valshak opened at Rs. 34(9)3, somewhat lower than the expectation. Operators appear to be nervous about the future franc situation and hence transactions which are being put through are of a bearish nature.

Later the Sterling Dollar and the Franc opened at 498-15/16 and 75.78. Finally they closed at 497-15/16 and 75.60. This caused a better feeling in the market and prices showed some improvement on scattered buying operators.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

Ready 34 9 6
Valshak 34 9 9
Jyestha 34 10 0
Tejmandi Ashad 0 8 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 9.

Spot 20-18
Forward 20-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 27/0/2 1/2

RUBBER.

London, May 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

New York, May 9. B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON.—
Banks selling T T D D May-December 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 9/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 268 3/4
Banks selling T T 266 3/4
Banks buying T T 265 3/8
PARIS.—
Banks selling T T 568
Banks buying T T 578
JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
MILAN.—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
Banks buying D D 55 3/8
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 86 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 80 3/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 156 3/8
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 4.90 1/8
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 1/2 1/16
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 7.85 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 1/3 15/16
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 1/2 7/16
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 78.68
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 29.25
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 12.32
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 10.30 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 4.98 3/8
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 7.30
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 27-0 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 27-0 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 20 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 20 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 20 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 45
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 45
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 9/16 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 9/16 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 5/8 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 5/8 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 5 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 1/2 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 3/4 p.c.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 1 p.c.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 8.

Our Sugar market ruled steady during the week with small fluctuations of about half an anna per cwt. both in respect of Java ready and Forward positions except March. March ship

most prices dropped by about 4 annas per cwt. Deshi sugar prices were practically unchanged. Java market is reported to be quiet with Nivas limits unchanged at F. 3.90 for W. C. India. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java ready Rs. 13/10/6 and Rs. 13/10/6
March 4/2/6 and 3/1/4
April May 4/4/3 and 4/3/6
June July 4/4/4 and 4/3/6
August September 4/4/4 and 4/3/6
Deshi sugars 12/8 to 13/14 and 12/7 to 13/12

Arrivals: There was no arrival of foreign sugar during the week.

Receipts of Deshi sugar: Receipts of Deshi sugar during the month of April 1936 in Bombay were 5794 bags as against 8624 and 17244 bags during the same month in 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags. The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.—
Ready Rs. 13/6
Transshipment Rs. 4/0/6 F B H
Shipment April May Rs. 4/4/3 F B H
Shipment July Rs. 4/4/4 F B H
Shipment Aug Sept Rs. 4/4/4 F B H
Brianna Sugar Ready Rs. 15/1
British Refined Sugar Rs. 14/5
African Sugar Ready Rs. 13/4
Deshi Sugar Ready Rs. 12/8 to 13/14
Tone: Steady but quiet.

LINSEED AND WHEAT QUIET

The London seeds market yesterday showed an irregular trend. The Buenos Aires also ruled irregular, May finishing at the previous level while July lost only one point.

Locally, Linseed September opened at Rs. 7/6/9 and declined to Rs. 7/6/6 during the initial stage on scattered liquidation. Otherwise the market presented a featureless attitude.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet but later prices gave way on liquidation and foreign selling. May and July respectively losing 1 to 1-1/2d. per cental at the close.

Chicago wheat opened easy and soon declined on general and Commission House's selling influenced by favourable weather condition. May and July losing 2-7/8 to 1-3/8c. per bushel at the close.

Locally Wheat Sept. opened at Rs. 4/8/6 and declined to 4/8/3 but again went to the opening level. Fluctuations were small.

During the afternoon both markets ruled steady without any noticeable change in price movements. However, Linseed Sept. declined slightly on some selling transaction otherwise the market was quiet.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 8.

Broach A/M. Op. 198 1/2; Highest 198 3/4; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 198 1/4
Broach J/A. Op. 199 3/4; Highest 200 1/4; Lowest 199 1/2; Closing 199 1/2
Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 196 1/4; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 196; Closing 196
Oomra May Op. 186 1/4; Highest 186 1/4; Lowest 185; Closing 185 1/4
Oomra July Op. 185; Highest 185 1/4; Lowest 184 1/2; Closing 184 1/2
Oomra D/J Op. 178; Highest 178; Lowest 177; Closing 177 1/4
Bengal May Op. 160 1/2; Highest 161 1/2; Lowest 160 1/2; Closing 160 3/4
Bengal July Op. 157 3/4; Highest 157 3/4; Lowest 156 3/4; Closing 156 3/4
Bengal D/J Op. 143 3/4; Highest 144; Lowest 143 3/4; Closing 143 3/4
Tej-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-5-36) Rs. 7 1/2
Tej-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 3 3/4
Tej-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 9.

Standard, No. 25:—
C and F Calcutta:—
May/June sellers per cwt. 6/9.
C and F Bombay:—
May/June sellers 6/8.
C and F Karachi:—
May/June sellers 6/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, May 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 16-1/4.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1935
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	11,668	67	7,616
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other Amer.ca (excluding linters)	5303	92	4,138
Exports from U.S. Ports	5,516	103	4,167
Of which to Japan	1,403	22	1,354
Of which to China	41	—	105
Of which to Great Britain	1,234	30	687
Of which to Germany	737	12	354
Stock at New York	—	4	13
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	1,759	1,878
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,730	1,938
World's Visible Supply	—	5,691	6,577
Of which American Cotton	—	4,751	4,632
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	10,823	228	8,302
Receipts at U.S. Ports	6,747	44	4,210

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

HOW TURKEY'S TRADE IMPROVED

Reorientation of Policy To Meet Crisis

ANKARA. (By Mail.)

The General Director of Statistics has published figures relative to the foreign trade of Turkey during 1935.

According to these figures the Turkish exports during that year rose to 505,467,599 kilos valued at 85,861,000 Turkish pounds and imports to 565,460,000 kilos valued at 88,823,000 Turkish pounds. Consequently, the foreign trade of Turkey in 1935 was closed with a credit balance of 7,038,000 pounds. In 1934 this balance was 5,559,000 pounds.

Here are the balance figures of the foreign trade of Turkey during 1934.—Exports 432,158,311 kilos. 52,149,000 Turkish pounds.

Imports 551,288,623 kilos. 66,700,000 Turkish pounds.

It is to be noted that this difference registered in the foreign trade in favour of Turkey does not only concern the years of 1934-35. Considering the perturbations that the world-wide crisis occasioned in her commercial balance, Turkey gave a new direction to her foreign trade policy, which is based on the clearing system. By this new orientation, the foreign trade was closed, since 1935, with a credit balance in favour of Turkey. Here are figures which prove it clearly:—

IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

1931 Turkish L. 126,660,000

1932 " 85,864,000

JUPITER
GENERAL

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL

will gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking.
J10

DELHI MOURNS ANSARI'S DEATH

PATHETIC SCENES AT DAR-ES-SALAM

Funeral Procession Parades City Streets

NEW DELHI, May 10. Pathetic scenes were witnessed at "Dar-es-Salam," Dr. Ansari's residence where a large number of his admirers, friends and relations collected when his body was brought in a hand drawn cart from the railway station. Prayers were being offered outside the bungalow for the departed soul. It is now decided to take out his dead body in a procession at 9-30 a.m. and after going to the Jama Masjid where the funeral prayers will be offered, the procession will pass through Chandni Chowk and other important localities after which it will proceed to Jamia Millia in car.

Dr. Ansari died at Jampur Gan, a little after 12-30 a.m. and the sad news was conveyed by telephone by the railway authorities at about three in the morning.

DEATH IN TRAIN.

Accompanied by his servant, Dr. Ansari had left for Dehra Dun last Friday. He reached Mussorie on Saturday to see the Nawab of Rampur. After a busy day, he left Mussorie yesterday back for Delhi. At midnight he called his servant to his compartment and told him that he was feeling a pain and asked him to give him medicine. The servant made the medicine and rubbed it on his back.

I WANT TO LIVE.

After taking the medicine, Dr. Ansari said in a low tone that he wanted to live, but he was dying and half an hour later he expired. Recently the Doctor was not feeling quite fit. He complained of exhaustion after his return from the Lucknow Congress. He was also complaining recently of too much heat.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE. He used to suffer from high blood pressure. Only yesterday he received a message from Mahatma Gandhi who sent it to him as patient from Wardha.

Great loss is felt in political quarters.—A.P.

SHOCKED AND DISTRESSED

NEW DELHI, May 10.

News has been received here that Dr. M. A. Ansari died of heart failure in train one station before Dehradun. This message has been telegraphically conveyed to Mr. Asaf Ali by the Railway Controller, Moradabad, this morning at 4. The dead body has been brought here at 8 this morning by train.

When the sad news of Dr. Ansari's death was broken to Pt. Govind Balabhai Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party, in the Assembly he said with emotion:

I am shocked and deeply distressed to hear the sudden death of Dr. Ansari. It is difficult to express my feelings as I am almost overwhelmed with grief. It is an irreparable loss to the public. Dr.

Ansari was one of the foremost leaders who dedicated his life to the service of the country from his early youth. He worked day and night, even after his health had almost broken down, to advance the cause of Swaraj and National Freedom. He was a high-souled gentleman with remarkable talents, profound culture, intense patriotism. He was tender to a fault, but for his principles he ever fought valiantly. His example will ever remain to guide us. We will occupy a permanent place in the history of India's struggle for National Independence.—United Press.

DR. M. A. ANSARI

(By M. H.)

The sudden death of Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, and the founder of the Nationalist Muslim Party, removes from our midst not only a great patriot and political leader of modern India, but a true representative of that Indian culture which is gradually becoming a thing of the past. Over thirty years back when he began life in Delhi Dr. Ansari—although he was the first medical man with the highest qualifications to start practice in the capital of India—was little known. But it did not take him long to acquire fame as a first class medical man. His public life began with his association with the Medical Mission that went to Turkey on behalf of the Indian Muslims to help them in the Balkan war. His stay in Turkey and the valuable help he rendered to the Turks fighting to save the freedom of their country endeared him to the Turks and to this day he could count many a patriot from that country among his personal friends. To name only a few of them Rauf Bey, Dr. Wahbi and Madam Khalida Edib Hanum were among them and all three of them visited India in recent years on Dr. Ansari's invitation.

On his return from Europe Dr. Ansari interested himself in the political movements of his own country. He was the chairman of the reception committee of the Muslim League session held in Delhi in 1918, and the views to which he gave expression in his address were so unpalatable to the Government that the address was immediately proscribed. It was that address to which one can trace the beginning of the Khilafat movement which later assumed grave proportions and culminated in the first N. C. O. movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Dr. Ansari presided over the Muslim League session held in Nagpur along with the Congress session at the same place in 1920, and it was under the lead that he

gave to Muslims in his Presidential address that the Muslims joined the N.C.O. movement. COMMUNAL UNITY.

Dr. Ansari was a staunch believer in Hindu Muslim unity. The failure of the first N. C. O. movement and the starting of the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements on the one hand and the Tanzeem movement on the other brought about a change in the opinions of many of the public men in the country but Dr. Ansari was among those whose faith in communal unity remained unshaken and he strove to the last days of his life to bring about a better feeling in the two communities.

He presided over the Congress session at Madras in 1927 and later on the All Parties Conventions held at Lucknow and Calcutta. Realising the need of organising the Nationalist Muslims in the country he founded the Nationalist Muslim Party of which he was the president.

As a member of the Congress Working Committee for many years he was associated in all the important decisions which the Congress took.

IN THE STRUGGLE.

He joined the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and was jailed in the later days of that movement. He again joined the C. D. movement in 1932. This time on his release he was absolutely broken in health. He went twice to Europe to recoup his health and it did have a good effect. The part that he played in recent activities of the Congress by forming the Congress Parliamentary Board of which also he was the first president are too fresh to need mention here.

But Dr. Ansari will not be remembered for his political activities only. He had his share in the educational sphere also. He was the Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia, (National Muslim University of Delhi) and along with the late Hakim Ajmal Khan he strove hard to put that institution on a strong financial footing.

But more than his public activities Dr. Ansari will be remembered by his almost innumerable friends for his qualities as a true friend and guide to them.

HIS GENEROSITY.

His generosity, his hospitality and his sympathy for the poor are the qualities which will be long remembered. His loss to-day is being mourned by his many relatives, colleagues in the political field, the very large circle of his friends and the innumerable patients to whom he was the very hope of their life. It was truly said of him that many of his patients were more than 50 per cent cured after the very first examination by him, due to the confidence he created in them.

In the death of Dr. Ansari the city of Delhi has lost undoubtedly the greatest of its citizens. Although never connected with the civic body of that city he was the one man respected equally by the Hindus and Muslims, and even sitting in Bombay one can imagine how Dar-es-Salam the residence of the departed patriot must be by now crowded by streams of visitors both Hindus

and Muslims. May his soul rest in peace.

DR. ANSARI AND IMPERIALISM

The address that Doctor Ansari delivered as the President of the Congress at Madras in 1927 was one of the most striking addresses ever delivered from the Presidential Chair of the Congress. It was notable for his masterly survey of the then existing political situation, the clear definition of India's attitude towards Imperialism and an unequivocal condemnation of communal discord.

INDIA AND IMPERIALISM

The following statement from the address is as true of Imperialism to-day as it was in 1927: "Politicians and statesmen wax eloquent over the 'mission civilisatrice' and the white man's burden, but none has exposed the hollowness of these professions better than Cecil Rhodes, the great pioneer of Imperialism in South Africa, when he said: 'Pure Philanthropy is good in its way, but philanthropy plus five per cent is a good deal better.' Joseph Chamberlain, the High Priest of Imperialism, was more outspoken: 'The Empire,' he said, 'is commerce,' and India, he was frank enough to add, was, 'by far the greatest and the most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have.' The history of this philanthropic burglary on the part of Europe is written in blood and suffering from Congo to Canton. The steel-frame theory of Government, the arrogant claims to trusteeship of dumb millions and the newly-invented illusion to cloak the pre-war concert of Europe, known as the League of Nations, are but different manifestations of the same spirit. So long as these dangerous doctrines are pursued, the sources of human misery shall endure. India holds in her hands the remedy for this universal misfortune, for she is the key-stone of the arch of Imperialism. Once India is free the whole edifice will collapse. The best guarantee for the freedom of Asia and the peace of the world is a free and self-governing India."

ON COMMUNAL UNITY

After dealing with the causes of the communal disunity and describing the Congress efforts to end this shameful state of affairs, he made this powerful appeal which, even to-day, should rouse every nationalist to action: "I earnestly appeal to every well-wisher of India, irrespective of his political creed to lend a helping hand to the Congress in this whole cause. Specially do I appeal to the Press of the country to realize its great responsibility in this matter. Here is no other agency which plays such an important part in the moulding of public opinion and the regulation of inter-communal relations. It is the powerful instrument for good or for evil and I regret to say that throughout this unhappy communal crisis, our Press, especially the vernacular Press, has not exercised its influ-

ence for good. . . . Let us all realize that it is a matter of life and death for us and on the success of our efforts to achieve unity depends the whole future of India."

ON NATIONAL HEALTH

Another important matter to which he referred in his address was that of National Health.

"It does not require any great power of observation to notice that there is general deterioration in our health which has become specially noticeable during the last fifty years. . . . The contrast becomes more marked when we compare our level of general health with that of any other country in the West. . . . There being not enough rest or recreation the Indian worker has not much chance of recuperation while the drain on the system is kept up from day to day. This has a disastrous effect on the period of average life and on the standard of efficiency. The evils of our peculiar social system are so well-known that it is not necessary for me to dilate upon them. Every worker in the social cause knows the havoc played by seclusion and segregation of our female population, early marriage and rules confining the choice of marriage to a limited circle. . . .

WORKERS' MISERY.

"In general economic condition of the workers in the fields and factories, who between themselves constitute more than three-fourths of the total population of the country, is such that it is with difficulty that they can keep body and soul together. They are overworked and under-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed and badly-housed. Their power of resistance to disease is so low that they fall easy victims to the ravages of epidemics."

Jharia Support To "Vita" Boycott

(From A Correspondent.)

JHARIA, May 9. A meeting of the Cutchi people residing in the Coalfields, held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur D. D. Thacker passed the following resolution unanimously:—

This meeting of the inhabitants of Cutch State People living in Jharia Coalfield wholeheartedly support the action taken up by the Bombay inhabitants in the matter of s.s. "Vita", for vindicating the self-respect of the Cutchi people, and wish them full success in it.

Women Chalk-Out Rural Programme

SYLHET, May 5. A rural uplift programme was chalked-out at a conference of women of Ranga Pargana held at the residence of Mrs. Charushila Sen at Gopagram. A large number of Hindu and Muslim women attended the conference which decided to help unemployed women by giving them training in nursing and midwifery and supplying them with weaving and sewing machines with which they could make a decent living.—A. P.

City Receives News With Shock

Universal Regret Expressed At Death Of Sterling Patriot

The news of the demise of Dr. M. A. Ansari, spread all over the city like wild fire and a gloom was cast everywhere. His death came as a bolt from the blue and many anxious enquirers poured into "The Chronicle" Office from citizens, representatives of various Associations and organisations. The National Flag was flown half-mast over the Congress House.

The news came as a shock and was received with profound regret, by every section of opinion in the city. Universal regret at the loss of the sterling patriot, whom India could ill afford to lose at this critical juncture in the history of the nation, was expressed.

STRONG LINK SNAPPED

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle," on the death of Dr. Ansari, said: "A strong link between the Hindu and Muslim in India has been snapped by the cruel hand of death."

MUSLIM WITHOUT COMMUNAL BIAS

Interviewed by our representative, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. said:

"It was a very great shock to me to have learnt about the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Ansari. His death removes from the great Indian patriots a very prominent personality. He always gave a great lead in our country's affairs. A prominent Muslim without any communal bias, he always strove for India's welfare and was always in the forefront of her struggles for freedom. His tactful handling of intricate problems was always a great help. It is very sad that at this important juncture we have lost him. It was he who revived the Parliamentary mentality and now when the Congress decided to capture the legislatures it is an irreparable loss that we shall not have his guidance. It would have helped immensely for our progress in the fight for freedom of our country, if he had been spared to us at least for a few years more."

NOBLEST SON OF INDIA

Maulana Shaikat Ali said: "A great friend, a brother, a brave gentleman, has passed away."

and India has lost one of her noblest sons. May God rest his soul in peace, whom we can never forget."

IRREPARABLE LOSS

Mr. K. Natarajan said: "I am deeply grieved to learn of the sudden death of Dr. Ansari. It is an irreparable loss to Indian Nationalism. He was a powerful force making for unity and stability in our national movement and his absence at this critical juncture of India's history will be deeply lamented by all classes throughout the country. My sincere sympathies go out to the family of the deceased statesman."

HE COMPELLED RESPECT

Sir H. P. Mody said: "Dr. Ansari was one of those men who compelled the respect and regard of even his bitterest opponents. In a world where there are too many politicians and too few patriots, he stood out amongst his fellows. His death is a serious loss to the country."

SINCERE AND HONEST GENTLEMAN

Mr. Hosenbhoj A. Laljee, M.L.A., interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, on the death of Dr. M. A. Ansari said:

"I knew Dr. Ansari for a number of years. I always considered him a very sincere and honest gentleman. When he took up the nation's struggle, he did it with all his sincerity. He loved his country and loved to see Hindus and Mussalmans as brethren. The loss to the country is almost irreparable at the juncture. In fact we all looked to him for very good advice as we are on the threshold of a New Constitution."

"I believe the Muslims have lost a very great man and I also believe that the country has lost a great patriot."

TRULY A NATIONAL LOSS

Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, Mayor, interviewed said: "His sudden death must come as a great shock all over the country where his sterling independence and great patriotism have been universally recognised ever since 1920. His death is truly a national loss."

HIS NATIONALISM AND TACT

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A., said: "I am deeply grieved at the death of my great friend and very distinguished colleague in the profession, Dr. Ansari. He was a shining example in the medical profession, of a gentleman with broad sympathies and varied interests not restricted to the medical profession only, but directed towards the welfare of the motherland. His genuine nationalism and his tact and gentility in dealing with intricate political situations, will be greatly missed in the solution of the future political problems in this country."

SET-BACK TO CAUSE OF UNITY.

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chitoy, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, interviewed, said that Dr. Ansari was a gentleman and a patriot. His death was a setback at this juncture to the cause of communal unity and harmony in this country, which he had so carefully fostered in his life time.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

The Traitor's Gate

